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Affairs of State.

By Burton E. Stevenson

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CHAPTER XII.

Events of the Night.

Life at Weet-sur-Mer, as at most other places of its class, swung in a round prescribed by custom, as fixed and predestined as the courses of the stars. In the late morning occurred the promenade, taken as a brisk constitutional by a few, but by the great majority as a languid stroll designed to create an appetite for luncheon. That meal was followed by a period of torpor, then every one sought the beach—the high, the low; the rich, the poor; the dowdy and the well-dressed; the virgin in white and the cocotte in scarlet; the thin and the obese; the French, the Dutch, the Italian—yea, and the angular English, for Weet-sur-Mer attracted a crowd as hybrid as its name! There they amused themselves each after his own fashion, with dignity or abandon, as the case might be. They could not be said to mingle in the way that an American crowd would have done under like circumstances—the elements of society in an aristocratic country are as incapable of mingling as oil and water. The oil floated placidly on top, while the water disported itself contentedly beneath.

The oil, to preserve the simile, consisted, in the first place, of a number of self-important individuals, stalking solemnly up and down, seemingly unconscious of the fact that they were not as solitary as Crusoe; and, in the second place, of certain solid, cohesive groups, presenting to the world a front as impenetrable and threatening as any Austrian phalanx, and guarding in their midst two or three young girls who must, at any hazard, be kept unspotted from the world. Strange to say, the girls appeared contented, even happy; the position seemed to them, no doubt, the normal one for them to occupy—and they could, of course, look forward with certainty to the opening of the prison door when a marriage should be arranged for them. They order this matter better in Europe; or, at least, differently, for there, as a discerning observer has pointed out, marriage means always that a woman is taken down from the shelf, while with us, alas, too often! that she is placed upon it, never to be removed!

To this class, too, belonged certain obese women and emaciated men sitting, in couples, under the gay sun-shades with which the beach was bright. The women were dressed always in gowns which, however ornate, were not quite new, not quite fresh, not quite clean; and the black coats of the men were a little shiny at the elbow, a little faded at the seams. But madame still took care to preserve such figure as unkind fate had left her; and monsieur still kept his moustaches waxed to a needle's-point; and they sat there together, quite immovable, for hours at a time, staring drearily out toward the horizon, meditating, no doubt, over past glories, or arranging some coup by which their fortunes might be retrieved. Pride will slip from them gradually, as the years pass; madame will abandon her figure and monsieur his moustaches, and they will end their days miserably in some second or third-rate pension—even, perhaps, the Maison Vauquer!

The water was more interesting, being at once more natural and lively. With it there was no question of maintaining the equilibrium of its position; there was no need of air or artifice; there was none of that heart-burning with which the latest Pontificial Princess smilingly swallows the insolence of the descendant (a la main gauche) of the Great Henri, happy to have been noticed, even though to be noticed meant inevitably to be snubbed. There was a freedom about the water, an honest vulgarity a quality as of Rabelais, refreshingly in contrast with the hot-house manners and morals of the haute noblesse. Madame need not hesitate to cross her legs, if she found that attitude comfortable; monsieur could at once remove coat, waist-coat, collar, cuffs, if he found the weather warm.

Families whose size testified to their bourgeois respectability, lolled in happy promiscuity upon the sands; the children constructed forts or canals, the women tore some neighbor's reputation to pieces, the men lay back lazily and smoked and kept an eye out for the bathers.

There were always many scores of them, belonging principally to that strange and tragic half-world which hangs suspended, like Mahomet's coffin, between earth and heaven, or, at least, between mass and class, and which stretches out its tentacles and sucks nourishment from both. These with a regularity almost religious, spent an hour of every day, weather permitting, splashing in the gentle surf or posing on the beach in costumes more or less revealing, according to the contour of the wearer. The climax of the afternoon, the coup-de-theatre which all awaited, was the appearance of Mlle. Paul, late of the Varieties. This was such a masterpiece in its way that it is worth pausing a moment to describe.

Suddenly the door of her bathing machine, which has been drawn just to the water's edge, is flung open, and she appears on the threshold, wrapped in a white sheet with a red border, producing a toga-like effect not ungraceful. She hesitates an instant, and casts a startled glance over the crowd of onlookers, then trips modestly down the steps. With a little frisson, she casts the sheet from her and stands revealed—well, perhaps not quite as Eve was to Adam, but so nearly so that the difference is scarcely worth remarking. She glances down at her shapely legs and then again at the entranced spectators.

"C'est convenable, j'espere, hein?" she murmurs, and her bald-headed cicisbeo, who has taken possession of her sheet, hastens to assure her that all is well.

Whereupon, her doubts thus happily set at rest, she wades out to the diving board, mounts it leisurely, stands poised for an instant at the outermost end, and then dives gracefully into the expectant billows. This she does at intervals for perhaps an hour. the supreme instant for the onlookers being that in which her glowing body, shimmering white through its single clinging garment, is outlined in mid-air against the sky. But finally Mademoiselle grows weary and returns to her machine, where the gallant and attentive gentleman previously referred to patiently awaits her—deus ex machina in more senses than one! The other bathers gradually disappear and the crowd melts imperceptibly away. The show is over.

But though all this was no doubt sufficiently diverting, Weet-sur-Mer was never gloriously, aggressively awake until the sun went down. The diversions of the day depended wholly upon the weather—a dash of rain, a wind from the north, and, pouf! they were not thought of.

Not so the festivities of the night. Nothing short of an earthquake could interfere with them. It was for the night that most of the sojourners at Weet-sur-Mer existed; it was for them, in turn, that the place itself existed! With these worthies, the first serious business of the day was dressing for dinner. As darkness came, a stir of life thrilled through the place from end to end. Rows and clusters of electric lights, many-sized and many-colored, flashed out at the Casino, in the hotels, along the Digue. Women donned their evening gowns, thankful for handsome shoulders; got out their diamonds, real and paste, their rouge, cosmetics, what not; prepared to go forth and conquer, to play the old, old game which, by the calm light of the morning, seems so flat and savorless! Oh, what would it be without wine and lights and jewels and soft gowns, without warmth and music and perfume, without the suggestive, sensual darkness closing it in!

At the Casino presently spins the wheel of fortune—named in very mockery!—and it is there that one may gaze unrebuked into the most alluring eyes, may see the reddest lips and whitest shoulders;—creme de la creme of all in that smaller room upstairs, arranged for those whose jaded appetites demand some extra tickling; where no wager may be laid for less than a hundred francs, and for as much as you please, monsieur, madame, provided only that you have it with you! Too bad that the immortal soul has no longer a money value, or how many would ornament that crowded table in the course of an evening's play!

But there; let a single glimpse of this tawdry, perfumed, fevered hell suffice us, even as it did Archibald Rushford on the first night of his stay at Weet-sur-Mer, and let us go out, as he did, into the pure night, and stand uncovered under the bright stars until the cool breeze from the ocean has washed us clean again. and turning our backs forever upon the Casino and it habitues, retrace our steps along the Digue to the Grand Hotel Royal.

In apartment A de luxe, a man with flushed face and rumpled hair was stamping nervously up and down. It required a second glance to recognize in him that usually well-groomed and self-possessed individual known as Lord Vernon. Two others were watching his movements with scarcely concealed anxiety—Collins leaning against the window with folded arms, Blake seated at a table with an open dispatch-box before him.

"Hang it all. fellows," he was saying, "don't you see what a pickle it puts me in? I was a fool to fall in with the idea—I was actually silly enough to think it would be fun!"

"Of course," put in Collins, in his smoothest tone, "nobody could foresee the presence of this American Diana."

Vernon shot him a quick glance.

"Be mighty careful what you say, my friend," he warned him, "or I'll chuck the whole thing."

"Oh, you can't do that!" protested Blake. "You've got to carry it through! You can't back out now!"

"Can't I?" said Vernon, with a grim little laugh. "Don't be too certain! Suppose she finds it out? Pretty figure I'll cut, won't I?"

"But how can she find it out? In four or five days, you can tell her the whole story—you'll figure as a sort of hero of romance——"

"Yes — penny-dreadful romance — backstairs romance. The more I think of it, the less I like it. Diplomacy or no diplomacy, we're playing Markeld a dirty trick—that's the only expression that describes it. He's a nice fellow and we ought to treat him fairly."

Collins shrugged his shoulders as he turned away to the window and lighted a cigarette.

"You said something of the same sort yesterday, I believe," he remarked, negligently.

"Yes—and I meant it then, as I mean it now. Markeld has the right to expect decent treatment at our hands."

"Rather late in the day to take the ground," retorted Collins.

"Late or not, I do take it," answered Vernon, pausing an instant in his walk to emphasize the words.

"I see," said Collins, dryly. "it's a sort of moral awakening—a quickening of conscience—the kind of thing we are all so proud of displaying. Pity it didn't come before we started for this place."

Vernon did not reply, only clasped and unclasped his hands nervously.

Collins wheeled around upon him abruptly, his face very stern.

"Come," he demanded, "let's have it out, once for all. I'm sick of this shilly-shally. Why can't you let Markeld take care of himself?"

"Because you're not playing fairly."

"What do you mean by fairly?"

"I mean openly, honestly—as gentlemen should."

"You forget that this is diplomacy—and that we don't live in the Golden Age. We fight with such weapons as come to hand. It's the game."

"Yes—as you understand it. A gang of cut-throats might say the same thing."

Collins flushed a little, but managed to keep his temper.

"I understand it as all diplomats understand it. I take no advantage that every diplomat would not take."

"Then God save me from diplomats!" retorted Vernon.

Collins flushed again, more deeply, and his eyes flashed with sudden fire.

"Your words verge upon the insulting," he said, after a moment. "I warn you not try my patience too far. Perhaps, after this, you will see fit to choose other company—company more in accord with your really absurd ideals. But I would remind you of one thing—your career depends upon this affair. If it succeeds, you succeed. If it fails through any faul of yours, you are ruined. I assure you the fault will not be overlooked nor extenuated. You will pay for it!"

Vernon looked at him without answering, but his glance was full of meaning. Then he turned and left the room.

For a moment, his companions stared after him—they had read his glance aright.

"We'll have to look sharp," said Collins, at last, "or he'll cause us trouble—he's ripe for it, confound him! We'd better wire the home office to hurry things up."

"Yes," agreed Blake, "there's no reasoning with a man in love."

"Nor frightening him," added Collins. "I'm afraid I made a mistake taking that tack. I'll go down and get off a message."

As he opened the door, he fancied that a figure melted into the shadow at the end of the hall. But his attention was distracted from it, for an instant later, he heard a step on the stair, and the Prince of Markeld mounted from the floor below, passed him with the slightest possible inclination of the head, and continued upward. Collins, staring after him, standing still as death, heard him enter the apartment of the Rushfords.

He remained a moment where he was, his heart heavy with foreboding, then he descended slowly to the office, his head bent, deep in thought. So preoccupied was he that he did not see the sleek face which leered at him from the shadow into which the dim figure had vanished.

The spy listened a moment intently; then, with a tread soft as a cat's, mounted the stair to the floor above.

"Of course, dad," Susie had said, in the early evening, "you will have to stay at home tonight since the prince is coming to see you."

"Oh, it's not I he's coming to see," rejoined Rushford, easily. "In fact, he'll probably be tickled to death to find me out."

"He's not going to find you out," retorted Susie, firmly. "You're going to stay right here."

"Nonsense, my dear! Why, when I was courting your mother—"

"What has that to do with it?" demanded Sue, very crimson. "Do you mean to say that some one is courting some one around here?"

"Of course, every man may be mistaken at times."

"Well, take my word for it, you're badly mistaken this time."

"Oh!" said her father, with assumed astonishment. "Am I? Then what is all this about?"

"And even if they were," continued Susie, a little unsteadily, "they do it differently from the American way."

"How do they do it, for heaven's sake?"

"Why, dad, how should I know?"

"You seem to have considerable information on the subject."

"I have enough information to know," retorted Sue, with some heat, "that in Europe, a young man calls upon the head of the family, and not upon any of its younger female members."

"I have always understood that Europe was behind the times," observed her father, "but I never suspected it was as bad as that. However, I take your word for it—I always do, you know. I suppose you and Nell will have to stay in your rooms."

"Oh, no," said Sue, "we may be present, so long as our chaperon is there."

"So I'm to do some chaperoning, at last, am I?" queried her father. "The job has ceased to be a sinecure. I suppose I'll have to do all the talking, since young girls, of course, may only speak when spoken to and then must answer with a yes or no. Really, my dear, you're setting yourself an exceedingly difficult part!"

"Where did you learn so much about it, dad?"

"I'm reasoning by deduction—all this follows from what you've already told me. Well, I'll do my best to entertain this Dutchman. What does he talk about? Wiener-wurst and sauerkraut?"

"Oh, no," said Susie, with a reminiscent smile and a heightened colour; "he talks about things much more interesting than those."

And, indeed, the first moments past, Rushford found the Prince an entertaining fellow, with a fund of anecdote and experience decidedly unusual. But conversations of this sort are rarely worth recording; the less so in this instance, since the Prince had taken care to seat himself where he had a good view of the enchanting Susie, and that vison more than once caused his thoughts to wander. Still, they discussed America and Europe, art, nature, the universe—none of which has anything to do with this story—everything, in short, except the warm, palpitating human heart, with which we are principally concerned—and it was very late before the Prince finally arose to go.

Sue whispered her thanks as she kissed her father good-night.

"Good old daddy!" she said, and patted him on the cheek. "And it wasn't such a trial, after all, was it?"

Her father looked down at her quizzically.

"No, my dear," he answered. "In fact, I rather enjoyed it. I fancy he'd be a mighty interesting talker if there weren't any distractions around. Not that I blame him," he added, hastily. "I was that way myself once upon a time," and he bent and kissed her tenderly again.

Susie, before her glass, stared at herself long and earnestly, then took down her hair and proceeded to arrange it in various ways. At last, she got out a diamond bracelet, placed it tiara-wise upon her head, and studied the effect. She was thus engaged when an agitated tap at the door gave her a mighty start, and she had just time to snatch off the decoration when Nell burst in, her face white with emotion.

"Why, what is it, Nellie?" cried her sister, springing up.

"I—I've lost it!" gasped Nell, sinking limply into a chair, and trembling convulsively. "I'm sure—it's been stolen!"

"Lost it!" echoed Sue, reviewing in one quick mental flash Nell's most valuable possessions. "Not the diamond necklace!"

"Oh, Sue!" wailed Nell. "How can you be so mercenary? Oh, I wish it was the necklace! But it isn't! It's the note!"

It was Sue's turn to gasp, to turn pale, to sink into a chair.

"The note!" she echoed hoarsely. "Not Lord Vernon's!"

Nell nodded mutely, her face a study for the Tragic Muse.

"But I thought you destroyed it," said Sue. "You said you were going to!"

"I know—but I didn't," answered Nell, a faint tinge of pink in her pallid cheeks. "I—I didn't see the need of destroying it. I supposed nobody knew, and I—I thought I'd keep it as a—a souvenir, you know. I had it in my desk. I am sure I locked it before I came down this evening, but just now I found it open and the note gone."

"I looked all through the desk—I thought maybe it had slipped out of sight somehow—but it hadn't—it wasn't there. Then I called the maid, Julie, and told her something had been stolen. She swore no one had entered the room since I left it—that no one could have entered it. Of course, I couldn't tell her about the note, so I sent her away and came to you. I—I feel like a traitor. I don't know what to do!"

Susie went to her and put her arms about her and drew her close.

"We can't do anything tonight, dear," she said; "that's certain. Tomorrow you must tell Lord Vernon."

She felt Nell quiver at the words and drew her closer still, with intimate understanding.

"I don't believe he will care so much," she went on, comfortingly. "Perhaps the note isn't so important as we think. I suppose we should have destroyed it at once."

"Yes," said Nell, drearily, "I suppose we should. But who could have foreseen anything like this!"

"The best thing to do now is to go to bed," added Sue, practically, and she raised her sister and led her back to her room. "In the morning we can make a thorough search for the note. Perhaps, after all, you overlooked it."

"I couldn't have overlooked it," answered Nell. "I remember perfectly placing it in this drawer," she continued, going to the desk and opening it, "here, just under this pile of note paper."

"Perhaps it slipped in between the sheets," suggested Sue.

"I thought of that," said Nell, but nevertheless she began mechanically to open sheet after sheet. As she opened the third one, a little slip of paper fluttered to the floor.

She sprang upon it with a cry of joy, opened it, glanced at it.

"Thank God!" she said, thickly. "It's all right—it's—"

And she fell forward into Susie's arms.

To Be Continued.

Judge.

The Sea is my sweetheart.
So great are her charms
That I am content
To rest in her arms.

NEWS OF THE HEAVENS DURING DECEMBER

The Full Moon Passes Close to Mars on December 4—Measuring the Brightness of the Dog Stars and Finding the Distance of the Milky Way.

By Prof. Eric Doolittle.

Throughout the evenings of this last month of the year the heavens seem covered with stars of unusual brilliance and beauty. For where, six months ago, we saw the faint, wide-spreading groups of Hercules, the Serpent Holder and the Virgin, there are now the very brightest of all the constellations of the sky. The whole Eastern heavens is now filled with these brilliant winter groups, and to make this part of our evening sky still more beautiful, the two most interesting planets, Mars and Saturn, shine out with their steady radiance from among these winter stars.

Certainly no one who looks at the heavens at all can fail to be impressed with the spectacle that is now spread out above him. But although the Eastern half of our evening sky is by far the brighter part, the West is also filled with interesting groups which are not too faint to be traced out easily. The first star noticed here will probably be the very bright, bluish Vega, now only a little way up from the ground in the Northwest, while beside this is the beautiful Northern Cross, now standing in an almost exactly upright position on the ground and looking to us much larger than it does when it is higher in the sky. Near the foot of this is the strange little group of the Dolphin, often known as Job's Coffin, and to the Arabians as the Riding Camel, while much higher up than this are the four bright, whitish-yellow stars which form the Square of Pegasus.

The Two Dog-Stars.

But of all the stars which have entered our evening sky since last month the most interesting are doubtless the two Dog-stars, Sirius and Procyon. The first of these, which as seen by us is the brightest star of the entire heavens, will be found just rising from the ground in the Southeast, below the brilliant Orion. The second, which is less than half as bright, will be seen due East, a little farther from the ground than Sirius. Both Sirius and Procyon are great suns; the first is three times as heavy as our own sun, while the second weighs six times as much. And around each of these larger suns a smaller sun is revolving, so that each of the Dog-stars is a wonderful double-sun system. Each of the smaller suns is about as large as our own sun, but for some reason they are very much fainter; the companion of Sirius is emitting but one ten-thousandth part as much light as Sirius itself, while that of Procyon is even fainter. These bodies seem indeed to be approaching extinction; soon they will doubtless become cool and quite dark, and thus add two more to the vast number of dark suns which our reason tells us must exist in space.

Measuring the Brightness of the Dog-Stars.

Both Sirius and Procyon are so near us that in our larger telescopes we can see their positions in the sky visibly change as our earth traverses its great path around the sun. By carefully measuring how much they seem to move when viewed from our moving earth we can readily find how far away from us they are in miles. But their distances, as is the case with all distances from star to star in the great cloud of suns around us, are found to be so enormous that a special method of describing them must be employed.

As many of our readers doubtless know, astronomers tell how great the distances between the stars are by telling how long a time would be required for light to pass from one of the stars to another. It is known that light traverses the enormous distance of 186,330 miles in a single second; a speed so great that in one second a beam of light would move around our earth nearly eight times. Could we start from our sun and travel outward with this velocity, we would arrive at the world Mercury in about three minutes, and at our own earth in about eight minutes. One and one-third seconds after this we would pass our moon, but not until about four hours had elapsed would we reach Neptune, the outermost known world of our solar system. Here we might well hesitate before venturing into the cold and nearly empty space which lies beyond. For after leaving the warmth and life of our solar system, we would have to pursue our journey for no less than four and one-third years before we arrived at that star of the sky which of all the stars is the very nearest to our sun. Had we directed our course toward Sirius we would not have arrived there until eight and one-third years after starting, while the journey to Procyon would have required no less than nine years and one-half.

Now the laws of light are well known. It is known, for example, that if our sun were moved twice as far away from us as it is it would appear to us only one-fourth as bright; were it moved four times as far away it would appear one-sixteenth as bright, and so on. We can therefore readily find that if our sun were removed to the distance of Sirius it would shine only one thirty-third as brightly as Sirius does; at this distance it would look to us only as bright as our North Star does now. We are therefore quite certain that Sirius is actually pouring out thirty-three times as much light as our own sun. In the same way we find that Procyon, which, though only slightly more distant, is clearly much fainter than Sirius, is about eight times as bright as our sun.

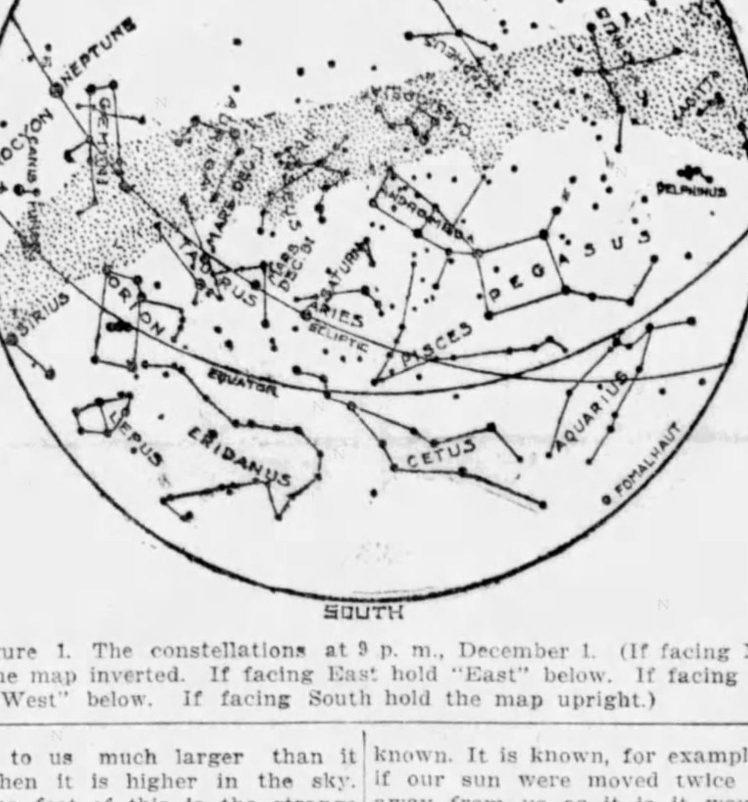

Figure 1. The constellations at 9 p. m., December 1. (If facing North hold the map inverted. If facing East hold "East" below. If facing West hold "West" below. If facing South hold the map upright.)

Finding the Distance to the Milky Way.

Both Sirius and Procyon are among our very nearest neighbors among the stars. Altogether there are less than 100 suns so near us that their positions seem to change as we view them from our moving earth; all the rest are so enormously remote that we do not see them displaced at all even when we journey the great distance of 180,000,000 miles, from one side of our sun to the other. Is there any way in which we can estimate the distance to these remote stars, and especially can we learn anything of the distance of the millions of faint stars which compose the densest part of the Milky Way.

There are many ways of doing this, of which perhaps the clearest is the following. We have seen that if our sun were placed where Sirius now is it would look only one thirty-third as bright as that star. Similarly we can compare its brightness with each one of the stars whose distance away from us is known. We find that while some of these stars are brighter and some fainter than our sun, yet on the whole they are considerably brighter. That is, our sun is fainter that the average of all stars whose brightness we know. If we regard a star which is just as bright as the average of all of these stars as a sort of typical sun, we can readily find just how far away from us it would have to be placed that it might appear as faint to us as the average of the stars in the Milky Way.

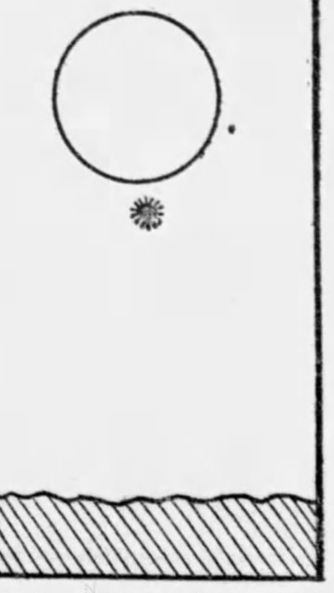

Figure 2. Showing the positions of Mars and the nearly full moon on December 4 at 10:47 p. m.

When the computation is made it is found that the great mass of stars which form the background, or floor, of the Milky Way, are no less than four thousand light years away from us. That is, the light with which we view them tonight started on its journey toward us four thousand years ago. This is the approximate distance of the great mass of stars of the Milky Way. The distance of many of the excessively faint stars, which can only be detected by a long exposure of a delicate photographic plate, are most probably even enormously greater than this; indeed, we have no evidence that there is any limit whatever to the wonderful universe of suns around us.

The Planets.

Mercury reaches its greatest distance east of the sun on December 7, and may be detected on a few evenings before and after this date, shining in the twilight glow, low in the southwest.

Both Venus and Jupiter are now morning stars and shine out most brilliantly in the southwest for about three hours before sunrise. Toward the end of the month the two bright and most interesting planets will be seen very near together; the more swiftly moving Venus will overtake and pass north of Jupiter on January 9.

Mars and Saturn remain in the most favorable possible position for observation, and the possessor of a small telescope should not fail to examine these beautiful worlds on some of the clear evenings of this month while they remain near opposition. The north polar cap of Mars now covers a very large area of the planet, and both this and the markings will be plainly visible on any evening when the seeing is good. From now on, both worlds will draw away from our earth; not for more than two years from now can Mars again be seen so well as at present.

Neptune is in Gemini in the position shown on Figure 1. Uranus is in the constellation Sagittarius, too near the sun to be seen during this month.

On the evening of December 4 the nearly full moon will be seen to pass so close to Mars that it will seem almost to graze the planet. As viewed from a large part of the earth our satellite will pass over the planet and hide it from view. Even in those countries where this is not seen to occur the two bright bodies so near together will form a striking and most interesting figure in the sky.

Figure 3. Present appearance of the planet Mars. From a drawing made November 11, 1911. (The areas marked G are of a greenish color; those marked R are the reddish regions. The polar cap is a brilliant white.)

The Strange Case of Eleanor Cuyler

BY KINGSLAND CROSBY

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XX.

A tall clock across the room gently sounded its mellow chimes, and then by a single positive stroke announced the time—half-past one. Cuyler was almost exhausted. He must have rest, for the most difficult part of the night's work was yet to be done; and to win the coming struggle he would need strength, keen vision, poise of mind. The crisis so close at hand meant not merely his business supremacy, his financial prestige, either increased or shattered; but it meant far more—the routing of his enemies, who, if quickly defeated, would order their agents to release his daughter from captivity.

In every move he had made, in every plan he had laid, in every word spoken thus far during the brief, furious campaign, one figure, and only one, had stood forth radiantly as his guiding star, as the goal toward which he was working so hard, fighting so desperately. For her sake, for Eleanor's safety, he must have rest before facing the crucial point.

He lay down on a couch, closed his eyes, decided to awaken in 15 minutes, and instantly fell into deep sleep.

It was 1:45, exactly, when he roused himself, and stepping across the library pressed a signal button. In response thereto Johnson again hastened upstairs and entered the room.

"You will go to the Grand Central station," said Cuyler, "and meet a special train bringing the British minister from Lenox. The train should arrive shortly after 2 o'clock. Take a carriage and drive back with him. I will be waiting for you."

He was himself again, erect, active, overmastering.

As Johnson turned to go, he continued: "On your way out please send a servant to me."

A few moments later a man in livery appeared at the library door.

"I am going for a walk around the block," said Cuyler. "When I return, have ready for me some cold chicken, a pitcher of milk, graham bread, and sliced peaches."

"Will you have it served here, sir?"

"In the dining room," Cuyler replied.

The man stood at one side while he left the library, went downstairs, and out to the street. His step was elastic, he held his head up, and filled his lungs with the cool, refreshing air of an ideal summer night. It was nearly three hours before sunrise, and the stars were shining brightly. Down to the corner he went, and turned northward in Sixth avenue, thinking of nothing but the exhilaration of his walk. Once more he had cast from his mind all of the problems with which it had been seething. What he wanted, and was getting, was fresh air, exercise, and the buoyancy which comes with these. Soon he would return home, eat his light supper with added zest, and be ready for the British minister. The diplomat, hurriedly called from his own table, would be anxious, of course, and fatigued by a long journey at dead of night. Cuyler's sense of hospitality prompted him to order a repast for Sir George also. He would see that one was served—after they had finished their interview.

The banker had returned from his walk, had eaten with keen enjoyment, and was on his way to the library when the minister arrived, with the secretary of his legation, and Johnson. Cuyler heard them enter, and came back down the stairs to greet them. He and the minister were old acquaintances.

"I thank you heartily, Sir George," he said, "for responding to my request. Nothing short of a critical situation would have made me send for you."

"I am fully aware of that, Mr. Cuyler. I am glad to be here."

The two men, representing —one officially, the other unofficially—the most influential peoples on the face of the earth, cordially shook hands; and Cuyler briefly welcomed the legation secretary.

"Possibly Mr. Trevelyan will remain here with Mr. Johnson," he said to the minister, "while you and I go to my library?"

"Certainly," Sir George responded. "Just as you wish, Mr. Cuyler."

They went upstairs, and entered that far-reaching room of which all but one corner was filled with dim, ghostly shadows. Cuyler sat in front of his little, old-fashioned desk, which had come down in the family, generation after generation, and the diplomat took a chair close by—a portly well-groomed man of 60-odd, with snow-white hair, smooth, ruddy face, blue eyes keen as an eagle's. He moved in a leisurely manner; perhaps, Cuyler thought, he was tired physically.

The two men regarded each other in silence. At last the minister spoke.

"And how may I serve you?" he asked, a genial, kindly smile lighting his face.

"Sir George," Cuyler began, gravely, "you know me well enough to realize that when I have anything to say, I say it."

"And always clearly, with admirable tact," the other responded.

Cuyler did not heed the compliment Instead he continued, as if uninterrupted: "A crisis has come in the affairs of the American people."

"Hardly that, I hope!"

"A crisis which may mean more than ordinary industrial activity; it will mean either very great material prosperity—or a period of panic."

"My government, sir, would regard such a calamity with supreme regret."

"I can well understand it," Cuyler remarked in such a way that the other moved uneasily.

After a brief silence he spoke again, without raising his voice, but this time rapidly, sharply.

"Sir George, if Cuyler & Co. carry through the financing and building of that eastern railway it will mean activity in business all over the United States; iron and copper mines will be working at their full capacity; foundries, steel mills, lumber mills, car shops, will be running day and night; thousands of men will be employed in the great timber tracts, engineers, builders, contractors, merchants, will feel the impetus. I beg to say with all emphasis that the whole United States will be benefited to a positive and unprecedented extent."

"It is certainly a matter for national congratulation," the minister responded, "that your banking house has been able to obtain the carrying out of this great enterprise."

"As you are further aware," Cuyler went on, "certain foreign interests are engaged in a desperate effort to get that enterprise away from us."

"Really!" the diplomat exclaimed.

"Sir, George!" Cuyler returned, his eyes narrowing, "this is no time for fencing, for equivocation! You know better than anyone else that continental interests are in a reckless fight to wrest that prize from us; that to aid their scheme, to make it impossible for us to finance the railroad, they are deliberately engaged in a world-wide conspiracy to smash Cuyler & Co.!"

The minister started to speak, but the financier stopped him with a gesture.

"Furthermore, Sir George, you are aware and I am aware that those conspiring interests did not dare to undertake this desperate, despicable war on my banking house, until they had a definite understanding that Great Britain would at least not interfere with them!"

"Mr. Cuyler——"

"Not yet, Sir George! Let me finish. You know, further, as I do, that one word from your government would stop this onslaught in an hour . . . . Now, what do you want?"

"I beg pardon?"

"I repeat," said Cuyler, leaning forward, "what do you want?"

"Really, this is most surprising—almost incomprehensible. Don't you think we had better consider the situation a few days, and then——"

"WHAT DO YOU WANT?" Cuyler thundered.

His eyes were boring into the other man's soul; his jaw was set, his face was almost purple.

For once the British minister hesitated.

"Why—what do I want?" he echoed, trying hard not to swallow.

"Yes!" exclaimed Cuyler. "This panic in America must be stopped. In 24 hours your government must withdraw its support from those financial interests on the continent. Or——"

"Or what?" asked Sir George.

"Or by noon of today, every newspaper in this country will receive a detailed statement of the way your government has entered into a world-wide conspiracy to humble and disgrace the United States."

"My government! . . . Mr. Cuyler," the diplomat began, warningly, " 'conspiracy' is not a pleasant word!"

Cuyler leaned back in his chair, and regarded the diplomat steadily. His nostrils dilated and contracted.

Then, suddenly, a change came over him, and a kindly light suffused his eyes, as he repeated—this time with all gentleness: "What do you want, Sir George?"

The minister cleared his throat before replying.

Finally he said: "It may or may not have occurred to you and your associates, that the building of the proposed railway southward to the Persian gulf may mean grave complications in the future. It would enable an unfriendly power—should there be one, which heaven forbid!— to throw troops into a territory which British civilization is trying to develop for the peaceful uplifting of mankind. It would also enable that possible unfriendly power to connect, by steam transportation, with a fleet of warships in the gulf. And that would mean——"

Cuyler nodded understandingly.

"What is it you want?" he inquired.

The minister took a long breath before replying.

"My government," he began; then hesitated; then continued: "my government would prefer to see that proposed route abandoned, and the railroad built in another direction."

"Say—eastward, to the Pacific?" Cuyler suggested.

"Excellent."

Cuyler arose, and the diplomat followed his example.

"By the way, Sir George," he asked in casual tones, "how soon do you think this raid on American securities will be over?"

"In 48 hours."

"Not sooner?"

The minister shook his head. "I wish it might,'" he replied. "Communication by cable is quick—but time is needed for considering larger questions and issuing instructions. It will take 48 hours."

"You may inform your government, if you desire, that the railway will be deflected from the Persian gulf, and will pass eastward through Manchuria to the Pacific. And now, Sir George, if you will accompany me downstairs, I would be pleased to have you and your secretary of legation partake of some refreshment."

"Not now, Mr. Cuyler, if you will excuse me. We will drive directly to my hotel."

As the minister, accompanied by his secretary of legation, and Johnson, quietly left the house. Mortimer Cuyler started to pace his library back and forth, back and forth, in the semi-darkness; his hands clasped behind him, his head bowed forward, his face and manner expressing such anguish as would have struck terror to the minds of his partners and associates who, early the previous evening had gathered around his table. For now he was alone: the servants had retired, and he had time to think, think, think, of his missing child; to wonder where she was, and with whom, and how she was being treated.

Back and forth he paced, back and forth. The clock in the corner ticked on, and on, second by second the chimes therein sounding again and

After the Age of Fifty

From this age the human syst... gradually declines and the accumulated poisons in the blood cause rheumatism in joints, muscles and back. These warnings should be promptly relieved and serious illness avoided by using the following prescription, which comes from a noted doctor and is said to have no equal in curing rheumatism and restoring physical vigor. Good results come after the first dose. "From your druggist get one ounce of Toris compound (in original sealed package) and one ounce of syrup of Sarsaparilla compound. Take these two ingredients home and put them into a half pint of good whiskey. Shake the bottle and take a tablespoonful before each meal and at bed-time." If your druggist does not have Toris compound in stock he will get it for you in a few hours from his wholesale house. Don't be influenced to take a patent medicine instead of this. Insist on having the genuine Toris compound in the original one ounce, sealed, yellow package.

again as every 30 minutes were recorded.

Just before daybreak a light breeze wandered in through the open windows, gently moving the filmy curtain, and he sat down at the desk. From a drawer he took a morocco case, opening it with a tiny key of gold; and gazed long at three miniatures within, exquisitely executed. One was of his wife, painted just before their marriage. The second was another portrait of her, three years later, holding on her arm a laughing baby. The third was Eleanor at the age of twenty, full blown with girlish beauty. Between the first and the third there was no perceptible difference; one might have been a replica of the other.

Moment by moment Mortimer Cuyler sat there, holding them in his hand; gazing, suffering, almost despairing, until a shudder passed over his great body, and he leaned forward on the table, his face hidden in his arms.

XXI.

When financial America, industrial America, commercial America, seized its newspapers early that Tuesday morning, a few hours after the last of those conferences at Cuyler's house, it met with a surprise. The serious situation in Wall Street was duly set forth as it had been set forth with increasing intensity for three days. But alongside the heavy black headlines on the front page devoted to these developments and to the great strike in the anthracite region, were other headlines, just as black, just as prominent, announcing the surprising optimism of New England, her confidence that the flurry would soon be over, that the danger of panic was past, that a steady business revival was setting in—all of which views were voiced by two of the most conspicuous, conservative and trusted financiers of Boston. They had come to New York the day previous to study the situation, the newspapers related, and were returniny home with fears allayed.

Everything was improving. The whole country was in excellent shape, as far as they could see, and an upward movement of the market might be looked for as indicating a return of business confidence.

By noon of that Tuesday extra editions of the afternoon papers were out announcing a turn in the market. Securities of every sort and condition had halted in their downward course, hesitated, rallied, and commenced to climb—those identified with Cuyler & Co. leading. The newspapers did not know it, but the two New York bank presidents had placed strong supporting orders through a score of brokers, and kept piling them in hour after hour. The market closed in a delirious, aerial whirl—not a healthy, normal closing, but unavoidable, perhaps, at such a crisis.

That evening Bloodgood met in Pittsburg one of the most noted of United States senators, who had come on from Chicago in response to telegraphic summons. They spent an hour together, and Bloodgood started back to New York. It so happened that the principal commercial organization of Pittsburg was to hold a special meeting that night to consider the industrial situation, and when its secretary saw by an afternoon newspaper that the senator had arrived in town he was invited to make an address. He did so. It turned out to be the principal speech of the evening—a powerful, convincing statement of financial confidence and business activity all the way from Chicago to the Golden Gate. Everybody through the western country was cheerful, hopeful, optimistic; nearly everybody was making money and spending it. The financial anxiety was merely a form of midsummer madness peculiar to New York and vicinity, and would soon be forgotten.

The morning newspapers on Wednesday ran the senator's speech on their front pages, with heavy headlines over type double-leaded.

Late editions of Wednesday's evening newspapers contained other headlines, and other double-leaded type—despatches from Harrisburg announcing that owners and operators of anthracite mines in Pennsylvania had called on the governor for troops to quell an insurrection; that rioters had taken possession of the coal region and were shooting, stabbing, dynamiting, setting fire right and left, even holding up trains supposed to be carrying strikebreakers. The sheriffs of the disturbed counties had likewise appealed for help, acknowledging their inability to restore law and order; the utmost pressure was being brought to bear on the governor by labor leaders to prevent his action; the strongest financial interests in the Keystone state were insisting that he order out the National Guard. Everything indicated that at last the governor was about to act, reasserting the dignity and power of the commonwealth, and throwing troops into the field. If this should happen, the dispatches added, the strike would be over in 24 hours.

Column after column of reassuring news predicting a quick settlement of the trouble were devoted to the situation. Of course the strike leaders were permitted to express their views, which they did, defying the "coal barons," and ridiculing the idea that the governor of Pennsylvania would seriously consider such a preposterous thing as "ordering brigades of armed men into a peaceful, law-abiding community."

That night the entire National Guard of Pennsylvania was rushed to the scene of disorder—10,000 artillery, cavalry, infantry. Rioting ceased shortly after daylight of Thursday, when the first troop train poked its nose up the Lehigh Valley beyond Penn Haven Junction—with officers perched on the pilot, looking along the track for dynamite cartridges, and sharpshooters on the roofs of cars. By Thursday night the strike was over.

Then, on the bright morning following, which was Friday, several of the London heavyweight journals announced that bonds linking England and the United States had been forged and riveted for ever. Brothers in blood from the beginning, they were now brothers in finance, industry, commerce.

"It may well transpire," one of these great journals solemnly concluded, "that should necessity arise in the remote—England and America will prove to an amazed and incredulous world that they are also brothers in arms."

The portentous meaning underlying those serious words was not lost in European capitals to which the sinister remarks were addressed, especially when evening newspapers of the same day published dispatches announcing that American engineers were already on their way to Europe for the purpose of surveying a new route for the projected military railroad, which, regardless of previous plans, would run not to the Persian gulf, but eastward to an outlet on the Pacific ocean.

When these astonishing pronouncements were instantly confirmed by St Petersburg dispatches the British empire sighed with relief.

Bloodgood read columns and pages devoted to the situation in the New York papers, and laughed aloud in his office.

Cuyler scanned the headlines, and smiled grimly.

Major Hartwell sat at dinner twice as long as usual that Friday evening, with a puzzled expression in his eyes, trying to figure out whether he and Wotsirb could possibly have been mixed up in this whirling situation without their knowledge. He was a good deal more puzzled when "extra" editions of the papers, issued late at night, fairly bristled with news "stories," and inspired editorials, and interviews with prominent men, telling about the century-old friendship between Russia and the United States; recalling how a Russian fleet had been sent with sealed orders to the vicinity of New York during a critical period of our civil war, and how Russia was now welcoming the aid of America in building a great and immensely important railway system. Also the newspapers recalled the intimate blood-relationship existing between the throne of Russia and the British royal family.

Major Hartwell slept but little, and sailed for Europe early Saturday morning. He wanted several things explained by word of mouth—particularly as he noted that on Wednesday the Mediterranean and channel fleets of the British navy had received extraordinary orders countermanding their customary maneuvres.

Those orders, he ascertained later, had scarcely been received by the fleets when through some surprising leakage in the bureau of naval intelligence, their very test was flashed from Havre into the chancelleries of all Europe; with the result that certain clever financiers in four continental countries had been immediately notified, in unmistakable language, that they were to keep their hands off the projected military railway in the east; that further attempts to get hold of it would mean trouble—serious trouble—sudden, and plenty of it.

Whatever of doubt once lingered in the minds of continental statesmen and financiers, concerning the projected railway, was speedily, fully, emphatically set at rest. They realized that the military highway would be built by American engineers; that American steel, lumber, cement, machinery, locomotives, would be used in large part; also that the enterprise, in its new route to the Pacific, had Great Britain's sympathy and moral support. A little later they were to learn that Cuyler's astuteness would give France full opportunity to invest her surplus gold in bonds yielding excellent returns, and that he would make sure German manufacturers should be given opportunity to provide enormous quantities of finished material for the vast undertaking. Cuyler was very far from being a fool. He had won the financial game, and would be more than willing to share some of the profits with erstwhile legitimate competitors, thus transforming them from active rivals into associates, partners, friends.

The little band of scheming rascals who had tried to ruin him, who had undoubtedly caused the abduction of Eleanor, he would attend to later. And the chosen leader of that band—as Cuyler afterward ascertained—was the man who sent the cipher cable from Brussels to Hoboken, which was relayed thence to Titusville, where "Professor Simpson" received it that evening of Friday, July 27, and at once hurried out of town as fast as the old white mare could travel.

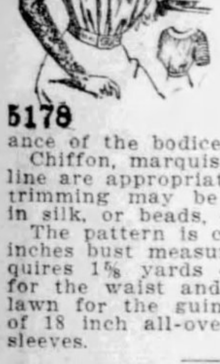
(To be Continued.)

BLADE PATTERNS---LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

5178—Ladies' Tucked Waist.



5178

This very stylish model is one of the best liked for an over bodice. It has a guimpe as a foundation and the upper part of this is faced for the yoke, while the under sleeves are also attached to it.

The outer portion of this waist is tucked to the line of the bust in both front and back and these tucks continue on the sleeves, which are cut in one with the balance of the bodice.

Chiffon, marquisette, net and messaline are appropriate materials and the trimming may be bands embroidered in silk, or beads, as preferred.

The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 1⅝ yards of 44 inch material for the waist and 1 yard of 36 inch lawn for the guimpe, with 1½ yards of 18 inch all-over for the yoke and sleeves.

4820—Misses' Dress.

4820

This stylish dress has the panel effect in front. At each side the waist has two tucks, and the entire skirt is arranged in tucks at the seams. These are stitched down a few inches, being pressed in for the balance of their length.

The plain sleeve is finished with a cuff to match the outlines of the yoke.

The materials suitable for this dress include velveteen serge, granite, basket weaves and the like.

The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium sizes require 5½ yards of 44 inch material.

5114—Ladies' Seven-Gored Skirt.

5114

This skirt will please many women because it is wider than the average skirt that is made at the present time. The strap effect at the sides gives a stylish appearance to the skirt; they are cut with their respective gores and the ends are finished with a button. The side gores are laid to form an under plait, and the back has an inverted plait.

Satin, broadcloth, serge or other suitable material may be used with good effect.

The pattern 5114 is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Size 24 measures 4 yards around lower edge and requires 5⅝ yards of 44 inch material.

5196—Ladies' Dress.

5196

The dress we are illustrating shows the surplice effect at the front of the waist, and a plain back. The chemisette is removable, thus permitting of many changes. The sleeves are either plain long ones or a short elbow length gathered to a band. The skirt is a nine-gored model and at the lower part of each seam it forms a backward turning plait. The closing is at the left side-front. The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 9⅝ yards of 27 inch, 7⅝ yards of 36 inch, or 5 yards of 50 inch material.

4554—Ladies' Four-Gore Circular Skirt.

4554

In the design illustrated we show a stylish skirt with center front seam, stitched flat at the upper part and having an underturned box pleat at the lower portion. This same arrangement is followed at the side back seams.

A skirt of this kind will be very pretty in serge, cashmere, prunella cloth and other woolen fabrics. If desired the skirt may be trimmed with folds of the material.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 5½ yards of 36-in. material without the folds and 2 yards additional for the folds.

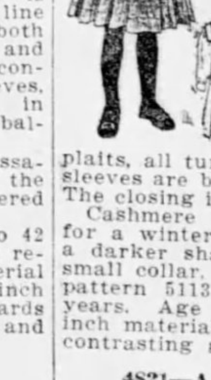
5300—Child's Dress.

5300

This pretty frock has a small square inset yoke and the skirt sections are gathered in the center. Batiste, fine lawn, French gingham or cashmere will be pretty in this style.

The pattern is cut in sizes ½, 1, 3 and 5 years. Medium size requires 2 yds. of 36 inch material.

5113—Girls' Dress.

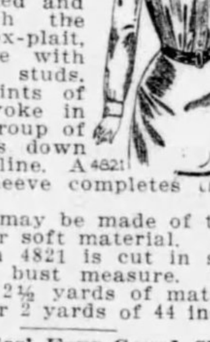


5113

The school girl requires many dresses, and something that is easy to make and so make many changes possible, is what mothers are looking for, and in this garment all these requirements are met. The double collar is very attractive; in the back it forms a sailor collar, while in front it appears as revers, and if the shorter one is made of contrasting material a very stylish effect is obtained. The skirt is laid in plaits, all turning from the front. The sleeves are bishop, gathered to a band. The closing is at the back.

Cashmere is an excellent material for a winter school dress and silk of a darker shade may be used for the small collar, yoke and wristbands. The pattern 5113 is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Age 8 requires 3 yards of 44 inch material, with ⅜ yard of 27 inch contrasting goods.

4821—A Waist With a Yoke.



4821

One of the prettiest models for general use we show in the accompanying picture. It is made with a yoke which has no seam on the shoulder. Below this yoke the front of the waist is tucked and finished with the regulation box-plait, made for use with buttons or studs. From the points of the shaped yoke in the back a group of tucks extends down to the waist line. A plain shirt sleeve completes the garment.

This waist may be made of taffetas, voille or other soft material.

The pattern 4821 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2½ yards of material 36 inches wide or 2 yards of 44 inch.

5186—Ladies' Four-Gored Skirt.

5186

With many women the plaited skirt is still the favorite, and while in the model we show we have the plaits, it is not a wide one by any means. The front and back gores form a panel, joined by short yokes at the side. Below these yokes are set the plaits, and they are held in place by a band, but this may be omitted if desired.

Basket cloth, serge, cashmere or other similar materials may be used with good effect.

The pattern 5186 is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Size 24 measures 3¾ yards around the lower edge and requires 4¼ yards of 44-inch material.

5223—Girls' Dress.

5223

The front of this dress is a panel and the side sections have the Gibson tucks, which give the necessary fullness. The sleeves are bishop gathered to a deep cuff. The gored skirt is in four pieces and at each seam an under plait is formed. The panel front is faced to from a yoke and the whole garment is trimmed with braid. Cashmere, linen, serges and other similar materials will be very pretty in this design.

The pattern 5223 is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Age 8 requires 3⅞ yards of 27-in. material, 2⅝ yards of 36-in., or 2¼ yards of 44-inch material. ¼ yard 18-inch all-over and 5⅞ yards of braid.

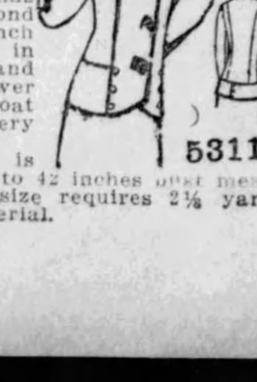
4845—Ladies' 54-Inch Length Coat.

4845

A more serviceable garment cannot be found than the long coat, and the one we are illustrating is an excellent model. The high neck closing makes an excellent storm coat, and the Gibson tucks give an added breadth to the figure. The back fullness is held in place by means of a belt. The sleeve is in two pieces, finished with a fancy cuff. The pockets give an added style to the coat. Zibeline broadcloth, homespuns, cravenette or the like are all suitable for this coat.

The pattern 4845 is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 5¾ yards of 44-inch, or 4¾ yards of 54-inch.

5311—Ladies' 24-inch Coat.



5311

The front panels of this coat are unbroken from shoulder to hem and the neck is finished by a turnover collar forming broad revers in front. The back is in panel effect and the side gores are joined to it by long seams which correspond to the French darts used in front. A band around the lower edge of the coat provides the very latest finish.

The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2⅛ yards of 44-inch material.

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH

A Pleasant, Simple, But Safe and Effectual Cure For It.

COSTS NOTHING TO TRY.

Catarrh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable. The usual symptoms are a full or bloating sensation after eating, accompanied sometimes with sour or watry risings, a formation of gases, causing pressure on the heart and lungs and difficult breathing, headaches, fickle appetite, nervousness and a general played out, languid feeling.

There is often a foul taste in the mouth, coated tongue and if the interior of the stomach could be seen it would show a slimy, inflamed condition.

The cure of this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous surfaces of the stomach. To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessary thing to do, and when normal digestion is secured the catarrhal condition will have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harlanson, the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet, composed of Diatase, Aseptic Pepsin, a little Nux, Golden Seal and fruit acids. These tablets can now be found at all drug stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and not being a patent medicine can be used with perfect safety and assurance that healthy appetite and thorough digestion will follow their regular use after meals.

The plan of dieting is simply another name for starvation, and the use of prepared foods and new-fangled breakfast foods simply makes matters worse as any dyspeptic who has tried them knows.

As Dr. Bennett says, the only reason I can imagine why Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are not universally used by everybody who is troubled in any way with poor digestion, is because many people seem to think that because a medicine is advertised or is sold in drug stores or is protected by a trade-mark it must be a humbug, whereas, as a matter of truth, any druggist who is observant knows that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have cured more people of catarrh of the stomach, indigestion, heartburn, heart trouble, nervous prostration and run down condition generally, than all the patent medicines and doctors' prescriptions for stomach trouble combined.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest preparation as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh of the stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, heartburn and bloating after meals.

For sale by all druggists at 50c a box.

Send your name and address today for a free trial package and see for yourself. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 332 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Reindeer Increasing.

The Argonaut.

Thousands of reindeer are now in Alaska, and are multiplying rapidly. The Eskimos and others who own them find them indispensible for food and useful for transportation of their produce. The meat of the reindeer is used extensively for food in the cities, and it is said to be as good as the best beef.

A Pint of Unequaled Cough Syrup for 50c

The Quickest, Surest Cough Remedy You Ever Used, or Money Refunded. Stops Even Whooping Cough Quickly.

You may not need the $2 which a 50-cent bottle of Pinex saves you, but you do need the wonderful effectiveness of this famous cough remedy. It will usually stop the most obstinate deep-seated cough inside of 24 hours, and has no equal for whoping cough.

A 50-cent bottle of Pinex, mixed with home-made sugar syrup, gives you a full pint—a family supply of the most pleasant and effective cough remedy you ever used. Easily prepared in five minutes—directions in package.

The way this takes hold of a cough and gives instant relief will make you regret that you never tried it before. Stimulates the appetite, is slightly laxative and tastes good—children take it willingly. It has a wonderful record in cases of incipient lung trouble and is splendid for croup, asthma, bronchitis, throat trouble, etc.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of Norway White Pine extract, rich in guaiacol and other natural healing pine elements. Simply mix with sugar syrup or strained honey, in a pint bottle, and it is ready for use. Used in more homes in the U. S. and Canada than any other cough remedy.

Pinex has often been imitated, but never successfully, for nothing else will produce the same results. The genuine is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money refunded. Certificate of guarantee is wrapped in each package. Your druggist has Pinex or will gladly get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., 242 Main St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Farmstead

QUESTIONS FOR ANSWER

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answer possible.

Will someone please give me a recipe for corning beef?—J., Cairo, W. Va.

There is something the matter with my turkeys for which I would like a remedy. They have no appetite, a bloody fluid comes from their windpipe, and their bowels are very loose. A few days before they die they appear to have a high fever.—L., Swoope, Va.

I would like to have a reader of the Farmstead give me a cure for a hound that is afflicted with mange or elephant itch. I have washed him in several different solutions but it does no good. His ears are red and hot, the hair is off his legs and feet, the bare places being raw and sore.—W., Persia, Tenn.

WOOD ASHES

If we could calculate the value of wood ashes as commercial fertilizers are valued we should have near the following value per ton for the plant food given a value in commercial fertilizers:

120 pounds of potash $.05 at	$6.00
40 pounds of phosphoric acid $.05 at	2.00
	$8.00

The same amount of potash is found in 200 pounds of sulphate of potash and practically the same amount of phosphoric acid is found in 250 pounds of 16 per cent. acid phosphate, so a ton of wood ashes is worth about the same as a fertilizer 250 pounds of good grade acid phosphate and 200 pounds of sulphate of potash.

True the plant food is in a more available form in the commercial fertilizers, but the ton of wod ashes also contains especially valuable to the clover and other leguminous crops.

Last winter we put wood ashes about some apples trees, 25 to 40 pounds was scattered around each tree, as far around as the branches reached. A marked improvement in both the trees and the fruit was noticed last summer in spite of the unfavorable early season.

The wood ashes can be profitably applied to the garden, the meadow or in fact almost any crop except potatoes.

If wood ashes are applied to the potato crop it produces conditions favorable to potato scab.

There is not much loss of plant food when wood ashes are applied to the soil at any season of the year since potash and phosphoric acid are not easily washred out of the soil. The flames should not be mixed with the manure or any other nitrogenous manure as the lime on the ashes may cause loss of nitrogen.

If mixed with acid phosphate the lime in the ashes will combine with the phosphoric acid and render it unavailable

On many farm there is a few hundred pounds of ashes produced that are worth saving and applying to the soil, then where lumbering is carried on extensively there are tons of wood ashes produced each year that are worth hauling for several miles and applying to the soil.

CLEANLINESS

It is generally understood that many of the most dangerous diseases that come to our herds of live stock are caused by germs of one kind or another that may remain dormant for years in litter about the stables. Such are hog and calf cholera lump jaw, navel ill, infectious abortion, tuberculosis, etc.

There are also parasites that infest the barn which cause barn itch, scab, mange and kindred diseases. It is therefore, of the utmost importance that the barn be made clean and kept as clean as possible.

In cleaning my stables I go over the boards and walls with a broom to remove the cobwebs, dirt and litter that are attached to them. I have seen stables where the ceilings were so festooned with cobwebs that the boards above were almost hidden from view. Such accumulations are filled wtih millions of germs, many of which are disease promoters.

After having cleaned the boards and walls, I give them a thorough dressing of some dependable sheep dip and then one of lime and salt.

A spray pump is an ideal implement with which to apply the lime and salt mixture, but a cheap brush or an old broom will answer the purpose very well. Lime and salt are cheap and one should not be stingy with them. I would suggest slacking at least half a bushel of fresh lime with hot water in a barrel and afterwards add sufficient water to the mixture so that it will spread evenly and easily.

The addition of a half gallon of salt will make the whitewash stick to the boards and stone walls. It is an advantage to apply the lime and salt mixture while it is still hot, especially during cold weather.—A. O. Choate in Chicago Weekly Inter-Ocean.

KINDS OF CREAM

It is true that few farmers make a very careful study as to the best methods of producing their cream and of the form in which it should be marketed. This is because they fail to differentiate between thick and thin cream.

The average man does not care particularly if his cream tests 20 or 40 per cent. All he wants to know is whether or not any butter fat remains in his skim-milk.

There are at least three points against thin cream, one affecting the farmer himself, the other two the creamery men. The farmer loses out at the skimmilk end of the deal.

Twenty per cent cream has about twice the amount of skim-milk in it that 40 per cent cream has, and one year's sales would mean that a vast amount of this skim-milk, worth about 25 cents per 100 pounds, is presented to the creamery. In addition to this loss there is the extra expense of hauling the extra milk.

The butter maker objects to thin cream because it is not so easily converted into the golden product and because there is a distinct loss in the quality of butter made. So emphatically does the average creamery object to thin cream that a great many managers are paying premiums on thick cream, thus making it advisable for every patron to adjust the cream screw on his separator for thick cream.

This cream brings just as much money as thin cream, because only the butter fat is paid for. More skim-milk is kept on the farm for feeding purposes. There is less hauling to do and there are fewer cans to wash. The butter maker has easier work and can make better butter. In fact, there is absolutely no excuse for thin cream.

Thus it is important that the farmer should have some means of testing his cream. It is not so necessary that he get at the exact percentages of his product, but he should know approximately what his cream tests.

The simple Babcock outfit he uses for testing the milk of his cows is sufficient for rough cream testing; no extra expense for apparatus need be incurred.

Take a 17.6 pipetteful of cream and empty it into two or more milk test bottles. Divide the sample about equally between them and fill the pipette with water once or twice, dividing this water equally between the test bottles. Mix the cream and water well; add the acid and find the test by adding the readings of each bottle.

By this method it is possible to bring into the bottle all the cream to be tested, as none adheres to the sides, thus insuring a clear test; but because of the low specific gravity of cream the test will be a little too low, and the fact should be taken into consideration. The number of bottles used in making a test depends upon the richness of the cream, varying from two to four.—W. A. Freehoff, Chicago Weekly Inter-Ocean.

CANKER IN ORCHARDS

There is apparently urgent need for early recognition of certain branch diseases known as cankers in the apple orchards and for prompt preparation to deal with them. Where dying branches occur the cause of local death should be learned; if from a local dead area with roughened dead bark one may feel reason to suspect apple canker.

Between now and next March is proper time to seek out the cankers and prepare for their destruction; better results are promised by early fall removal. While picking apples keep eyes open for these contagious diseases.

Three forms of canker are frequent, and one of these the blister canker, has been found to be exceedingly abundant especially upon bearing orchards. The black-rot canker and the cankers caused by the pear blight organism are well distributed. Other canker forms are known and all are being studied. All forms are shown by death of the bark and threaten the life of the bearing orchard; they are in a way to inflict heavy losses if neglected. Blister canker seems to enter through wounds which are unprotected. To meet canker, early pruning and burning of dying branches and removal of canker spots on living trunks and branches are urged. The diseased bark, etc., from such spots must be burned if spores are to be destroyed and infection reduced.

The treatment of apple cankers involves also the treatment of large wounds or pruning wounds as well as those caused immediately by the removal of cankers. Dead limbs will require to be cut off close to the trunk or large branch. The same applies in all pruning. No dead stub should remain to open the way for further infection.

Where local cankers with bark dead to the wood are discovered upon branches or trunks or in crotches, the dead bark should be removed with a chisel, drawing knife or other suitable instrument back to the sound, healthy living tissue. When these surfaces, such as those caused by the sawing off of branches, or by shaving off all cankered tissue, have become free from moisture and the surface is dry, they should be treated with melted asphalt or asphaltum; the branches should be removed and the bark from cankers should be promptly burned to destroy the sports of the fungus. When pruning in the fall it will be easy to secure the dry surfaces spoken of, usually without preparatory dressing. At times when trouble arises from moisture the freshly cut wounds may be covered temporarily with white lead paint or linseed oil and venetian red, and later treated. Permanent covering of all wounds is required to protect from infection by wound parasites.

The asphaltum to be used for dressing has a high melting point, running from 250 to 285 degrees, or even 300 degrees F. This is carefully melted until thoroughly liquid, necessarily in metal vessel, and then in this condition is appled by means of a short brush, swab or stiff broom to the surface—this may be increased by a second coating after the first has partly cooled.

CURING MEAT

All meat that is to go into the curing vessel must be thoroughly cooled before it is packed. It is also well to let it cool thoroughly before attempting to cut it into convenient pieces, because it is firmer and can be cut into much smoother pieces than when it is warm.

Pork may be dry salted, or cured in brine, the latter being the most desirable for average farm conditions, because it requires less attention and takes up less room. When pork is dry cured it is necessary to rehandle the meat and rub it several times with the curing materials used. With the brine process the meat is put in the vessel the brine poured over it, and it will not be necessary to handle it again until it is ready to be taken out and smoked.

In cutting the pork trim all parts smoothly and remove all scraggy portions, as they can be used to advantage for sausage meat while fresh, but are wasted if put through the curing process. In trimming the hams and shoulders expose as little of the lean meat as is necessary, because the action of the salt while in process of curing will make the lean meat hard.

After all pieces of meat have been properly cooled and trimmed take each piece separately and rub it all over with salt and lay it aside for 24 hours. After the salt has been aborbed pack it into a vessel—syrup barrel or any kind of a barrel that has been properly cleaned. Pack the meat in tightly, putting the hams and shoulders at the bottom. Weigh out, for each 100 pounds of meat, ten pounds of salt, four pounds of brown sugar and two ounces of saltpeter. Dissolve this in four gallons of boiling water. Stir it well, so that all the salt and sugar will be dissolved. Let it stand until cool and then pour over the meat. This amount of water should be sufficient to well cover the meat in the vessel. Put a round wooden cover over the top and weight it down with a stone so as to keep all the meat under the brine, but if not sufficient brine add enough to cover the meat. Put the vessel in some cool place and let it stand for from six to eight weeks, when the meat will be ready to be taken out of the brine and smoked or used. It may be left in the brine for a longer time if desired. The use of sugar in brine keeps the lean meat from getting hard and also adds a sweet flavor to the meat. The small amount of saltpeter is used to retain the natural color of the meat.

FEEDING BEEF CATTLE

A recent bulletin from the North Carolina station says the feeding of beef cattle can be made profitable in that state, especially during the winter months. While large profits cannot be obtained usually, the industry furnishes a means of using the cheaper rough feeds on the farm and obtaining the feeding value of cottonseed meal before it is used as a fertilizer.

The length of the feeding period is limited because of the harmful effect of cottonseed meal when fed in quantities sufficient to produce large gains. The most profitable feeding period will range from 100 to 120 days, the exact length of time depending upon the amount of cottonseed meal fed daily.

The average daily feed of cottonseed meal for two and three year old steers should be about seven pounds per animal. The average daily feed used in these experiments, including the preliminary period, was 7.30 pounds per animal the first year and 6.82 pounds the second year.

The average daily gain for the first year by the steers fed cottonseed meal fed during the two years to produce a pound of gain was 5.71 pounds for lot 1, fed corn silage and corn stover for roughage. These figures show that it took less cottonseed meal to produce a pound of gain when fed with cottonseed hulls than when fed with either corn silage or corn stover.

The average daily gain for the two years was larger with the steers fed cottonseed meal and cottonseed hulls. The average daily gains made by the steers fed cottonseed meal, corn stover and corn silage, and cottonseed meal and corn silage were approximately the same each year.

The cheapest gains were made the first year by the steers fed cottonseed meal and corn silage. In the second year the steers fed this ration made cheaper gains than any of the others, either the first or second year of the experiment. The cost of gain should not be confused with the final profits, which are influenced by the quality of the steers and the selling price per pound.

The second cheapest gains during the first year were made by the steers fed cottonseed meal and cottonseed hulls and during the second year by those fed cottonseed meal and corn silage. The most expensive gains were made both years by the steers fed cottonseed meal, corn silage and corn stover.

While the steers fed cottonseed meal and cottonseed hulls made somewhat larger and cheaper gains during the second year, their dressing percentage was 2.1 per cent lower than the steers fed cottonseed meal and corn silage, and 2.2 per cent lower than the dressing percentage of the steers fed cottonseed meal, corn silage and corn stover.

The parties handling these steers reported them much better as a whole than most of those sold on the local market. The special criticism made, however, was that the steers fed cottonseed hulls were inferior in cutting qualities to either of the other two lots.

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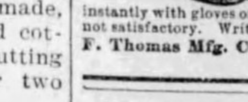

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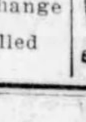

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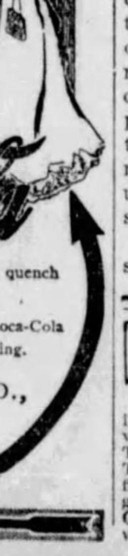

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Dear Sir: Three Forks, Mont., March, 1910.

Your letter of recent date regarding my experience as a dry land homesteader in Montana received, and in reply will say: That I located 160 acres three miles south of Three Forks, Mont., on February 1, 1908, and commenced improving in the spring of that year. I built a two-room house, a rough shed for a barn, and broke 85 acres of the land, which I seeded with Turkey Red winter wheat the following fall.

During the winter of 1908-1909, I cut fence posts and commenced fencing the land, which I completed in the spring.

With practically no experience as a farmer I harvested from about 100 acres 2,540 bushels of wheat which I marketed for $2,275. I understand that some of this wheat is now on display in the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway exhibit car.

My first year's crop will considerably more than pay for the improvements, although I cannot give you the exact figures, as I am sorry to say that I did not keep a close record of the cost.

If I had this same crop to handle over again, with the experience I have gained from last season, I am satisfied that I could easily have gotten an increase of 25 per cent by better cultivation.

Hope this will give you the information desired; however, I shall be glad to give you any further data I may have if this does not cover what you wanted.

Yours truly,
WM. L. IRVINE

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The Sunken City.

Hark! the faint bells of the sunken city
Peal once more their wonted evening chime;
From the deep abysses floats a ditty,
Wild and wondrous, of the olden time.

Temples, towers and domes of many stories
There lie buried in an ocean grave—
Undescried, save when their golden glories
Gleam, at sunset, through the lighted wave.

And the mariner who had seen them glisten,
In whose ears those magic bells do sound,
Night by night bides there to watch and listen,
Though death lurks behind each dark rock round.

So the bells of memory's wonder city
Peal for me their old melodious chime;
So my heart pours forth a changeful ditty,
Sad and pleasant, from the bygone time.

Domes and towers and castles, fancy-builded,
There lie lost to daylight's garish beams—
There lie hidden till unveiled and gilded,
Glory-gilded, by my nightly dreams!

And then hear I music sweet upknelling
From many a well-known phantom band,
And, through tears, can see my natural dwelling
Far off in the spirit's luminous land!

—Wilhelm Mueller.

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QUESTION BUREAU

RULES—1. Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers we will reply in print, but never by mail.

INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM AND RECALL

Please give an explanation of the initiative, referendum and recall in the columns of your paper.—W. E. J., McLeansboro, Ill.

The initiative means that the people of a city, county or state shall be given the right to propose laws and enact them by popular vote. Under it a given percentage of the voters of any political subdivision may petition that a certain measure be enacted into law. That petition when signed by the required percentage of voters puts the proposed law on the ballot at the next election. If the majority of the votes cast at that election are in its favor, it then becomes a law without action of any legislative body.

The referendum is the reverse of the initiative. It gives the people the right to veto by popular vote any act of a city council or state legislature or other law making body. Under it, when a certain percentage of the voters petition for the submission to a referendum of any given act passed by council or the general assembly, the proposition is submitted at the next general election, and if a majority of the voters express condemnation of the act it becomes null and void.

The recall is a method of ousting unsatisfactory public officials. Under it, when a petition is signed by a sufficient percentage of the voters of any political subdivision, asking the recall of an official, an election is called. If a majority of the vote cast is against the accused official he is ousted, and his successor, who runs at the same time, is elected.

These three propositions represent a distinct and radical departure from our system of government as organized by the fathers. We have always had a representative government; that is, instead of the people acting directly in the enactment of law, they have chosen representatives, who in their city councils, state legislatures, and other law making bodies, have enacted the laws for them.

The initiative, referendum and recall introduce an element of direct democracy or pure democracy, as it might be called, into our system of government. The referendum gives the people as a whole a check upon vicious legislation. The initiative gives them the opportunity to enact a necessary and much demanded law, if by any chance the law making body has refused to obey popular sentiment when it demanded such an act. The recall is a check upon vicious and incompetent public officials and replaces our present methods of impeachment, which are rarely availed of, by a direct appeal to the people as a whole.

In Oregon the initiative and referendum are possible upon a petition of five per cent of the voters, and the recall upon a petition signed by eight per cent. This percentage is so small that it puts a premium upon agitators working for pet ideas, and while it has been beneficial in a general way in Oregon, it would be dangerous in the majority of communities.

The Ohio legislature in enacting the initiative and referendum for municipalities has fixed the percentage for the initiative at 20 per cent of the total vote cast at the preceding election, and for the referendum 15 per cent. These figures seem to be much safer and wiser than the percentages provided by the Oregon plan.

In regard to the recall it should not apply to the judicial officers. If made applicable to executive and administrative officials, it should only be put into effect when demanded by a much larger percentage of the popular vote than is required by the Oregon law. If a public official is so unsatisfactory that 25 or 33 1-3 per cent of the voters will sign a petition asking for his recall, this method might safely be put into operation; but a smaller percentage would put a premium on agitation and would unsettle public officials in the performance of their duty.

MARTIN LUTHER

I would like to have published in the Question Bureau a short sketch of the life of Martin Luther.—M. E., Mount Olive, Ill.

Martin Luther was born at Eisleben, Prussian Saxony, November 10, 1483; and died there February 18, 1546. He was a German reformer and translator of the Bible. His early education was received at Madgeburg and Eisenach. In 1505, against the wishes of his family, he entered the Augustine monastery at Erfurt. In 1507 he was consecrated as a priest, and was called as professor of philosophy to the University of Wittenburg the following year. In 1512 he was made doctor of theology. Certain articles that he wrote against the church caused him to be excommunicated by the pope in 1520. His writings were burned. He immediately renounced allegiance to the pope and burned the bull of excommunication. In 1521 he was taken prisoner and conveyed to Eisenach, where he remained in disguise the following ten months. During this time he translated the New Testament into German. In 1524 he laid aside his cowl to marry, the following year, Katharina von Bora, a nun, who had renounced her vows and left the convent. For several years Luther engaged himself in the preparation of a new church service. His translation was finally completed and published. He engaged himself in other literature after this. Luther is said to be the founder of the present literary language of Germany.

NATURAL BRIDGE OF VIRGINIA

Please give a description of the natural bridge in Virginia.—D. S., Folsom, W. Va.

The natural bridge is in Rockford county, Va., 115 miles west of Richmond and 160 miles southwest of Washington. It is distant by stage road from Lexington, the capital of the county, 14 miles. It is situated at the extremity of the deep chasm in which flows the little stream called Cedar creek, across the top of which, from brink to brink, there extends an enormous rock stratum, fashioned into a graceful arch. The bed of the stream is more than 200 feet below the surface of the plain, and the sides of the chasm, at the bottom of which the water flows are composed of solid rock, maintaining a position almost perpendicular. The walls do not seem to be waterworn, but suggest the idea of an enormous cavern, that in remote ages may have been covered by the continuation of that stratum of which all that now remains is the arch of the natural bridge. A plumb line dropped from its center down the vertical face of the rocks swings clear at the depth of 40 feet. Towards its sides this regularity increases with a graceful curve, as in an artificial structure. Its breadth is full 60 feet and the stone is a highly silicious limestone, extremely hard to break, formed in massive blocks and strata, with no evidence upon its weathered surface of a tendency to decompose and crumble away. It is thus apparent that the insignificant little stream, which now runs in this deep gorge, had no agency in shaping and producing this wonderful channel. Mightier forces have worn away the hard strata, more powerful torrents than any that now flows over the surface—set in motion probably when this portion of Virginia was shaken by those great convulsions which displaced its piles of strata to the depths of thousands of feet, bringing into juxtaposition, along the line of fissures which are still to be traced, groups of rock everywhere else found separated by other formations, the aggregate thickness of which might be measured by miles. Across the top passes the public road, and being in the same plane with the neighboring country, one may cross it in a coach without being aware of the interesting pass.

THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT

Please give a description of the pyramids of Egypt.—G. S., Folsom, W. Va.

The pyramids of Egypt were built in the form of a geometrical pyramid by the ancient nations of that part of the continent. They were erected as the tombs of the Pharaohs down to the twelfth dynasty at least. Their number was much larger formerly than now. Natural decay, fanatical zeal, and building activity in Cairo have reduced their number and mass. They are constructed of red or synitic granite from the quarries of Assouan, and of a hard calcareous stone from the quarries of Mokattam and Turah.

There are 75 pyramids in the vicinity of Memphis, and they are in a somewhat dilapidated condition. The area which they cover is about 25 miles long, extending south on the west side of the Nile from Abu Roash, opposite Cairo, to Dahsgur. They were all built on the same general plan and had certain essential features, such as the chamber for the reception of the mummy, or several chambers when more than the mummy of the king was to be deposited inside. The passageways were more or less complicated and so was the chamber of offerings, which was an integral part of the plan, though actually located outside the pyramid itself. The entrance was almost always on the north side and opened into a descending passageway ending in a subterranean chamber. Another gallery midway of the first branched off upward and led to the sepulchral chamber near the center of the mass. The largest of the pyramids of Gizeh is the oldest, having been constructed by Khufu, or Cheops, the second king of the fourth dynasty. It is 755 feet square and 451 feet high, and was originally about 775 feet square at the base and 481 feet high.

Brief Stories of Mythology.

ADMETUS AND ALCESTIS—XVI.

Apollo had endowed upon his son Esculapius the gift of healing, so that the latter attained such skill that even the dead came to life after his ministrations. Pluto took alarm at this and persuaded Jupiter to hurl a thunderbolt at Esculapius. The greatest of all the gods complied with this request, and in doing so angered Apollo. The latter, in order to be revenged, shot his arrows at the Cyclopes, the workmen who had made the thunderbolt in their shop under Mount Etna. This act of Apollo so incensed Jupiter that he condemned the former to become the servant of a mortal for the period of one year. In obedience to this command the sun-god served Admetus, king of Thessaly, by pasturing his flocks for him along the banks of the river Amphrysos.

This king was one of the many suitors for the hand of Alcestis, the daughter of Pelias, who promised her to him who should come to her in a chariot drawn by lions and bears. With the assistance of Apollo Admetus was able to perform this task and became the happy husband of Alcestis. Soon after the union the king became ill, and when all hope for his life had been relinquished Apollo prevailed upon the Fates to spare Admetus on condition that someone would consent to die in his stead. Admetus was overjoyed and thought that it would be a matter of little worry to find a substitute. But the brave warriors who would have willingly died for him on the field of battle, refused to give up their lives on a sick-bed. Even the servants who had lived on his bounty the whole of their lives shrunk back at the thought of so showing their gratitude. The question was asked as to why one of his parents did not die for him, for neither of them had very much longer to live. But even they, though distressed at the thought of Admetus being taken away from them, refused to sacrifice their lives. Then, with characteristic generosity, his wife offered up her life.

"He canvassed every friend, his hoary sire,
The aged mother, too, that gave him birth;
None but his wife he found."
—Woodhull.

Though Admetus was fond of life he would not have submitted to this sacrifice if there had been a remedy. But the condition imposed by the Fates had been met and the decree was irrevocable. As Admetus gained in health so Alcestis sickened, and rapidly neared her grave.

Just as the beautiful queen was about to pass into the world beyond Hercules arrived at the palace, and hearing of the impending loss of their queen from the distressed inmates, resolved to attempt her rescue. When Death came to get his prey Hercules was waiting for him at the entrance to the death chamber. The hero seized the spectre and forced him to resign his victim. As a result Alcestis recovered and was restored to her husband.

"Methought I saw my late espoused saint
Brought to me like Alcestis from the grave,
Whom Jove's great son to her glad husband gave,
Rescued from Death by force, though pale and faint."
—Milton.

THE GREAT LAKES

I would like to have you tell me, through the Question Bureau, the length and width of each of the five great lakes. Also tell me what government controls the traffic on these lakes.—M. B. H., Ashville, N. Y.

The boundary line between the United States and Canada passes through the great lakes. Traffic on these bodies of water is controlled by that country on whose side of the lake the traffic is carried on. The greatest length of Lake Superior, measured on the curve through the center, is 420 miles from east to west. The width is 167 miles. From north to south Lake Michigan's length is 300 miles and its width averages 75 miles. This lake is the only one which lies wholly within the boundaries of one country, and so the United States has sole control of the traffic on it. Lake Huron is 250 miles long and 155 miles average width. The length of Lake Erie is 245 miles and its average width 50 miles. The width of this lake varies from 28 to 58 miles. Lake Ontario is 185 miles in length and 60 miles in width.

GREAT DISMAL SWAMP

Please publish an account of the Dismal swamp in Virginia.—H. D. B., Easton, Pa.

The Great Dismal Swamp is a tract of marshy land beginning a little south of Norfolk, Va., and extending into North Carolina. It contains 150,000 acres, is thirty miles long from north to south, and ten miles in width. At one time the tract was covered with trees with brushwood between them so that it was almost impassable. Some parts have now been cleared away, drained, and turned over to agriculture. A canal running through part of this area now connects Chesapeake bay with Albemarle sound. Ships going through this canal avoid the dangers of Cape Hatteras. In the middle of the swamp is Drummond's lake, seven miles in length. It is the scene of Thomas Moore's "Lake of the Dismal Swamp."

HAMLIN GARLAND

I would like to have the Question Bureau please give a sketch of the life of Hamlin Garland, the American author.—W. B., Nebraska, Ind.

Hamlin Garland, the novelist and dramatist, was born in West Salem, Wisconsin, September 16, 1860. He attended the Cedar Valley Seminary in Osage, Iowa, and graduated from that institution in 1881 after taking the literature course. During his vacations he worked on the farm. The year after his graduation he taught school, being engaged in this occupation until 1883. He then took up a claim in Dakota, but soon after went to Boston and began to write stories. In 1893 Garland again went west. He is now living in Chicago, Ill.

ANGLO-SAXONS

Please give me a short history of the Anglo-Saxons.—J. D. D., Chester, Miss.

Anglo-Saxons is the general historic name given to the Angles, Jutes and Saxons, tribes from the north of Germany that arrived in England at intervals from 449 to 547, under Hengist and Horsa, and numerous other chiefs, and gradually subjugated the greater part of the country, founding the Saxon heptarchy. The Saxons are supposed to have colonized the southeastern coast long before this period, and, if this is the case, it is probable that the frequent intercourse of the German tribes with these settlements led them to conceive the idea of taking possession of the entire country. After the departure of the Romans, the Jutes first, coming from Schleswig, made themselves masters of Kent, part of Hampshire, and the Isles of Wight; the Saxons shortly after took the central and remaining northern parts of England; while the Angles, arriving in bands in 527 and subsequent years, settled in Norfolk and Suffolk, the country north of the Humber and lowlands of Scotland. These invaders, in the eighth century, divided the territory that they had gradually wrested from the Britons into seven states, known as the Heptarchy, and formed a federal league for mutual protection against foes from without, under a leader to whom the title of Bretwalda was given. These states were united in 827 by Egbert, King of Wessex, who thus became King of England, or the land of the Angles. The Anglo-Saxons were the dominant power in England from 449 to the Norman conquest in 1066, except during a short time the country was under Danish rule, from 1017 to 1042. They were converted to Christianity by Augustine, who was sent to England as a missionary in 596, by Pope Gregory I. The laws and customs of the Anglo-Saxons were derived from their German ancestors; but these were modified and improved by Alfred the Great, who laid the foundation of the unrivalled constitution of that country.

MOUNT OLYMPUS

I would like to have printed a description of Mount Olympus.—W. L., Cochranton, Pa.

Mount Olympus is situated in Thessaly at the eastern extremity of the range called the Cambunian mountains. The Greeks now call it Elymbos or Olymbos. The mountain is 9,794 feet in height, it being the highest mountain in Greece. The earliest Greeks looked upon it as the highest of all mountains, and as the central point of the earth's surface. The gods of Homer dwelt on its summit. In after times the gods were said to dwell in the exterior sphere of the heavens, above the firmament, and this seat of the blessed received the name of Olympus. Hence, the gods received the name of Olympian gods. As such they formed a body with Zeus, or Jupiter, at their head. The 12 great gods composed the council in Olympus, and the others the general assembly. They did not dwell together, but separate, in many mansions built upon the different heights of the many-peaked Olympus. At the highest summit stood the palace of Jupiter, where all assemblies and feasts were held. From thence he could look down upon the earth, fill the heavens with clouds, and hurl his thunderbolts.

U. S. ARMY ORGANIZATION

Will you please give the number of soldiers in the different divisions of the army of the United States?—H. B. C., Dahlonega, Ga.

The United States army in active service as now organized under the acts of congress of February 2, 1901, January 25, 1907, and April 23, 1908, comprises 15 regiments of cavalry, 765 officers and 12,775 enlisted men; six regiments of field artillery, 236 officers and 5,220 enlisted men; a coast artillery corps, 170 companies, 672 officers, and 19,321 enlisted men; 30 regiments of infantry, 1,530 officers and 25,231 enlisted men; three battalions of engineers, 2,002 enlisted men, commanded by officers detailed from the corps of engineers; the Porto Rico regiment of infantry, 32 officers and 576 enlisted men; staff corps, service school detachments, military Academy, Indian scouts, recruits, etc., 11,777 enlisted men, and a provisional force of 52 companies of native scouts in the Philippines, 180 officers and 5,732 enlisted men. The total number of commissioned officers, staff and line, on the active list, is 4,453 (including 193 first lieutenants medical reserve corps on active duty), and the total enlisted strength, staff and line, is 76,911, exclusive of the provisional force and the hospital corps. The law provides that the total enlisted strength of the army shall not exceed at any one time 100,000.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

Please give me the names of the justices of the supreme court of the United States and their salaries.—J. B. F., Harvey's, Pa.

The associate justices are Joseph McKenna, of California, appointed in 1898; Oliver W. Holmes, of Massachusetts, appointed in 1902; William R. Day, of Ohio, appointed in 1903; Horace Lurton, of Tennessee, appointed in 1909; Joseph R. Lamar, of Georgia; Willis Van Devanter, of Wyoming; Charles Hughes, of New York, all appointed in 1910. The chief justice is Edward D. White, of Louisiana, appointed associate justice in 1894, and chief justice in 1910. There is one vacancy in the court, caused by the death of Justice Harlan. The chief justice receives the annual salary of $13,000 and the associate justices $12,500 each.

THE WREN

Please tell me what you can about the bird called the wren.—H. L. K., Mann's Choice, Pa.

There is a group of song birds called wrens that vary in appearance and habits. Their plumage is generally brown, with fine, dark bars, the birds passing their time on the ground. Some of them live in marshes, where they build their nests among the rushes, while others nest in bushes, hollow stumps, or holes in branches. The number of eggs, is from six to eight. They are usually white with fine reddish spots, and two or three broods are raised in a season. None of these birds are found in Africa, and only 15 species in Europe and Asia, while nearly 150 species occur in America, their headquarters being in the tropics. Fourteen species dwell in the limits of the United States. The common European species is, next to the kinglet, the smallest bird in Europe; its nearest relative in the United States is the winter wren, a little bird found over the greatest portion of North America. It is shy, with short wings and a shorter tail; dark brown above, whitish below, barred with blackish. The house wren is another common species, often nesting in boxes. The cactus wren of the southwest is a large species, eight inches long, and a representative of numerous Central and South American forms. The wren is of benefit around gardens, as it is a destroyer of insects.

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

Will you please tell me, in your Question Bureau, what you can in regard to the commission form of government for cities?—T. S., Hartstown, Pa.

A commission plan of city government divides the business of the city into five general departments, and the mayor and each commissioner is specifically responsible for the work of his department, subject only to the general supervision of the entire commission. There is no ward representation, no councilmanic body. This is the general commission plan. There are slight variations in various cities.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE

Please tell what you can about the work of The Hague peace conference. —I. G. E., Quaker City, O.

The Hague conference was a conference of all the chief powers of the world, and was held at The Hague in May, June and July, 1890, in response to a rescript issued by the authority of the Czar Nicholas II. in August, 1898. The rescript laid special emphasis on "the terrible and increasing burden of European armaments," and recommended for careful consideration the questions of "the maintenance of general peace and a possible reduction of armaments." The final act of the conference consists of three conventions: The first for the pacific settlement of international disputes, the second concerning the laws and customs of war on land, and the third for the adaptation to naval warfare of the principles of the Geneva convention of 1864; besides declaring against the throwing of projectiles and explosives from balloons, against the use of projectiles intended solely to diffuse deleterious gases, and against the use of expanding bullets. The most important of the conventions is the first, under which a permanent court of arbitration has been established at The Hague. Non-signatory powers may make use of the court under prescribed conditions. This convention also provides a definite machinery for good offices and mediation. The three conventions and the three declarations were ratified by Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Persia, Roumania, Russia, Siam and Spain. Great Britain ratified the conventions.

MISCELLANEOUS

C. F. G., Mt. Falls, Va.—We do not answer questions pertaining to the value of old coins.

G. H., Middlefield, O.—The immigrants entering the United States in 1910 numbered 1,041,570.

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NORTH AMERICAN FURS

Interesting Comparison of Present and Former Prices.

Ontario, northern New York, and the state of Maine produce the finest mink skins on the continent, says the Chicago Tribune. Second in quality are the skins from the Lake Superior regions of the United States and Canada. Northwestern Canada and Alaska yield pelts of third grade, while the Chippewa Indian Reservation of Wisconsin produces the fourth grade skins. These are the "prime" skins.

In this class of prime pelts, too, are four gradations as to the size of the skins, ranging "extra," "large," medium," and "small."

Out of the prime class are four other gradations running "light" as to color; "small" again; and No. 3s and No. 4s. These light skins are due to climatic conditions in the south. The small and the "3s" and "4s" of the class ordinarily are too young to have grown coats of fur.

Oddly enough, the heaviest pelt of any of the mink family contributory to Chicago is trapped in Illinois. But the "fur" element is lacking; coarse hair is characteristic of the Illinois animal and renders it almost valueless. Out of the whole middle west region these mink skins carry to the expert the particular section of country in which they were born. Also, the time of year in which they were trapped must be marked in the condition of the fur.

Strange that the mink—which in the settling of the middle west, was an intolerable pest to the farmer having a henhouse—should have become in these later years one of the most popular and expensive of the native fur-bearing animals. For he is by no means approaching extinction if one will listen to the middle west farmer whose farm borders a small river, with banks abounding with uprooted trees and occasional rock strata. His chicken yard is his measure of the animal's activities, when in the course of ten nights the maurauder may decimate a flock of fifty hens.

Twenty years ago the farm boy who caught a big mink in midwinter pelt and stripped his hide and "planked' it was fortunate to get a silver half-dollar at the local commission house. The man who paid his seventy-five cents for the skin was a liberal buyer. today ten times the price is paid for the stripped skin, and the poorest available grade of mink skin commands $3.50 cash.

Leading with the mink as the most popular and valuable of the common fur-bearing animals, the skunk is probably a chief second. After the skunk come the raccoon, then the 'possum, and last—but vastly more numerous than any of these animals—is the muskrat.

Thousands of farm boys have skinned the oderiferous skunk and tacked his hide on the side of the barn to dry on the leeward side and disposed of it at the village hidehouse for a quarter. Today the skunk skin of average grade brings $3.25 to the trapper, with the coon skin of average size and quality quoted to the trapper at the same average price. But to the farm boy the catching of a skunk was a dozen times more common and easy than the taking of the racoon.

The oppossum is a southern creature in natural habitat. A few years ago he wasn't worth skinning, where now the trapper gets 75 cents for a skin of fair grade.

But today the muskrat is the most numerously trapped fur-bearing animal on the continent. For several years his hide has been dropping in price. Last fall there was a distinct slump in the price, bringing 30 cents to the trapper for the average pelt. A few years ago a season's receipts for this house ran as high as 750,000 rat skins. Its fur largely is used as linings now, while once it was "river mink" when worked up into muff and collarette of cheap pieces. Mich'gan always has produced the highest quality of muskrat skins. The skin of the rat is thin and easily torn, but they are received stripped outside in, the "rat" tail amputated, as is the opossum's, and stretched on a board.

The fox family is numerous in in the United States, Canada and Alaska. Red and gray fox skins of good grade bring the trapper about $2 each—a price which confounds the average person when he considers that a Minnesota skunk is worth twice as much. The white fox of Alaska, however, brings the fox family up to standard among the high priced furs. My guide showed me 24 skins of the white fox, received the day before, for which the trapper got $454 net. These skins were shipped with the long, snow-white fur on the outside.

The gray wolf from Canada commands about the same price as the best mink, ranging from $6 to $7, though in fur surface a good specimen of Canadian wolf skin will measure five times the square surface of the largest mink. The wolf from the western portion of the United States ranges considerably lower in price compared to his Canadian brother.

Stale Tobacco Smoke.

Few odors are more unpleasant than that of state tobacco smoke—the trail of a cigar for some reason being worse than the stuffy odor of a pipe. Ordinary ventilation fails to cleanse the curtains and other drapery of the den. Place a large basin or small tub in the center of the room, and fill the receptacle with water. Put a few handfuls of straw in the water, after leaving the straw partly in the water and partly out. Close the room up tightly. If this is done over night the room will be sweet and the air odorless by morning. The straw water appears to absorb the impurities of the air.

Sardinian Dances.

Sardinian dancing is unlike any other. It is a kind of shuffling with the feet as the dancers, holding hands, move to and fro, the women on one side of the dancing ground and the men on the other, till they have worked round to the opposite side, while the las launeddas is played by a man who walks up and down between the dancers. As a rule the men and women do not mix, whether dancing or not, but keep each to their own side. The dances take place on Sundays or feast days, in some piazza of the village, but hardly ever in the big towns.

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If you have any of thesasure symptoms, something's wrong with your Heart, and this fine treatment is just what you need.

Don't make the mistake of thinking it's only your Stomach, Kidneys or Bowels that are troubling you. Lots of people make that mistake. They say, "It don't amount to anything—it will go away of itself," and some day, all of a sudden they drop dead of Heart Disease—just as you read about and hear of all around you every day.

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for it in any way. Remember, this isn't just a little "sample" or trial, but a generous, genuine, regular full-size treatment, and it's yours gladly and freely, just for the asking—because we want to show you without cost what this grand treatment will do.

No matter how bad off you are—no matter if you think Heart Disease incurable — no matter if some common doctor has said that you can't be cured, be fair to your self, give us a chance—don't fail to test this grand treatment.

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Don't let this chance go by—accept our offer NOW! It's made in all sincerity and friendliness from our true desire to send this free help to every sufferer who needs it. Our offer is absolutely, completely HONEST, as the publisher of this paper will gladly tell you. Read our questions carefully, write your name and address plainly in the Free Treatment Coupon, cut it out and mail to us TODAY. We will send you the full Free Treatment and Illustrated Book at once. Address,

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Do you feel "weak and run down"?
Do you have numb spells?
Do you have dizzy spells?
Do you have weak sinking spells?
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Do you have pains in your Heart, side or shoulder blade?

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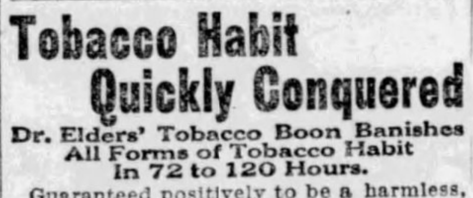

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is positively the cheapest and best saw made. Liberally guaranteed for 1 year—will last many years. Strictly factory prices—you save jobbers' profits. Stick sits low—saw draws it on immediately—machine starts—ensuring ease of operation. Only $10 saw to which ripping table can be added. Write for catalogue.
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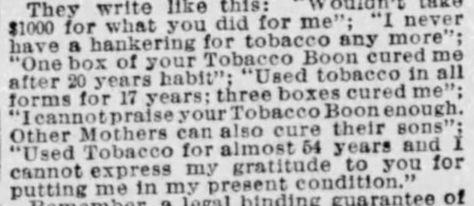

They write like this: "Wouldn't take $1000 for what you did for me"; "I never have a hankering for tobacco any more"; "One box of your Tobacco Boon cured me after 20 years habit"; "Used tobacco in all forms for 17 years; three boxes cured me"; "I cannot praise your Tobacco Boon enough. Other Mothers can also cure their sons"; "Used Tobacco for almost 54 years and I cannot express my gratitude to you for putting me in my present condition."

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TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 30, 1911.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.........Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE..............Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited and the whole paper is intended for the home of the free American people.

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The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Two Cents

The old story of the acorn and the sturdy oak is always an interesting life lesson. It teaches the value of little things. Two cents is a small amount of money, but when properly invested, its possibilities are great. A two-cent postage stamp will put the reader in touch with some Blade advertiser, and may bring big results.

Hope is the sunshine of tomorrow.

Kansas will smell of tar for a long time.

Reading backwards, T. R. stands for right tackle.

It ought to be easy to trail a sauer kraut trust to its lair.

Wooden pillows are used in Japan. Probably take the place of alarm clocks.

After a man has married his first heiress, getting rich ought to be an easy matter.

There is a demand for American windmills in Egypt. Who will be the first to volunteer?

Oblivion is one place that never becomes crowded, no matter how many politicians land there.

Aunt Hetty Green has a bright future. She is only 77, and feels as young as twenty men.

The champion milkmaid of the world lives in Missouri. Beat it if you can, sir, she said.

California has produced a seedless lemon, but the feverish, long-felt want is a skinless prune.

The Panama canal will probably feel a little bit nervous in the presence of Uncle Joe Cannon.

Nobody is predicting a landslide for 1912. Political prophets are not the daredevils they used to be.

After China has become civilized she may take up the question of substituting the recall for suicide.

Mrs. Pankhurst says that all social evils are due to man-made laws. Oh, the horrid women-made men!

When you see a muff coming down street look again. Nine times out of ten you will find a girl behind it.

Canada is said to be sorry she voted against reciprocity. And yet there was no other way to rebuke Champ Clark.

Let it be recorded to the credit of Mr. Morgan that he suppressed his emotions when he stubbed his toe in church.

A St. Paul clergyman declares that a preacher needs legs, lungs and liver. He might have included bread, brains and beefsteak.

Baseball is a fine sport, but the California man who beat his wife every time the home team lost took defeat too seriously.

The sauerkraut supply is said to have been cornered. Get ready, fellow-sufferers, to take off your hats to the kraut king.

In Pennsylvania the other day a hunter shot his toe. It doesn't seem possible that he could have mistaken it for a partridge.

The Colorado woman who is putting clothes on her hens didn't get the idea out of the Ladies' Home Journal. It is a notion of her own.

Aviator Fowler's latest accident was the result of carelessness. Somebody inadvertently permitted a tree to grow up in front of him.

We can't agree with the French scientist who claims that the memory is outside the body. We think it is in the back of the head.

An Arizona bachelors' club has offered to marry two hundred and fifty California widows. We are living in an age when gallantry is practical.

Somebody who is not pleased with the Taft administration says Mr. Roosevelt looks ten years younger than he did when he returned from Africa.

Bob White is prettier in the open field, in picture, poetry and song than in a game bag. Man's desire to pursue and kill must have descended from the savages.

Somebody has raised a question whether there ever was such a boat as the Mayflower. But nobody can doubt that the Daughters of the American Revolution had ancestors.

King George and Queen Mary have gone to India with a thousand plum puddings, and they hope to make the natives like 'em. It must have taken Mary several weeks to bake a thousand puddings.

To Subscribers Whose Time Expires in December.

A large number of subscriptions expire next Month, and we have just mailed to each propositions for renewal. We feel quite certain that all will promptly renew, but we desire, if possible, to get several hundred new subscribers during the same month. Those who sent us clubs of four last December may, in most cases, find it about as easy to make their clubs ten this time, and obtain a pair of lace curtains free.

THANKSGIVING.

In accordance with the custom set in the early days of the Republic, the annual Thanksgiving proclamation continues to speak of national peace as if it were unusual and ought, because of its rarity, to receive the more emphatic of the demonstrations of gratitude we make this day. It is well that the old and quaint formula is preserved. It will not do to forget that peace, as established a state as it seems with us, is a blessing. We must be thankful for every year that takes us farther from time of war, that makes the memory of the wild charge, the bugle blast and the field of the dying more difficult to recall with vividness.

* * *

The year has been spoken of as one of industrial and commercial stagnation. The barometer of the stock market has fallen to within reaching distance of the levels made during the panic of 1907. In the great agricultural belts the yields of grain have been below those of last year and the year before. Yet in spite of these checks to prosperity, the freight trains of the railroads have shown no dwarfing in length, the ships have plied ocean and lake, the smoke has poured daily from factory, mill and furnace. By the standards with which we roughly take the measure of national happiness, the country has done well. For it is an engine that no longer is driven by one kind of fuel only. Its energies are innumerable and intricate. Grain growing sections may experience failure. Industrial districts may suffer unwonted quiet. Mines may be idle and quarries may be let to fill with water. Still the impetus is so tremendous that the depression of one or two or many forms of industry cannot cause it visibly to lose way. In this regard, each year beholds us stronger, each year a more stable nation—deeper rooted and with grip upon assured livelihood and comfort more tightly drawn.

* * *

Before the next Thanksgiving day is observed, another national election will have been held. The issues are crystalizing. The platforms of all the parties are likely to be more advanced, more marked with the tone of true progressivism and less tainted with buncombe and demagogy, than the platforms of any campaign in many years. One may know by the signs that political leaders have felt the quickening spirit among the masses of dissatisfaction with the old forms, the outworn fooleries, the time-honored insincerities and deceits.

There are thanks due that the turn in the long lane has been reached.

* * *

Through the discoveries and applications of science, the sacrifices of certain noble members of the medical profession, the interest in athletics and the teachings of the schools, the span of life has been extended. Blessings that once the rich alone could enjoy are being put within the reach of all and privileges that not so long ago were held as luxuries are now exercised by even the humblest of persons. The ferment of education reaches deeper into human life, giving us that promise of social regeneration of which philosophers have dreamed, but concerning which few except the fanciful have dared to predict.

The world does grow better whatever to the contrary is said by mental dyspeptics and those who find profit in sitting in the seat of the scornful. There is possibly no lessening in the amount of sinning. But the vision of what constitutes sinning is clearer. We are nearer to an unconfused understanding of what makes sin, what conditions breed it, what forces and customs and abuses are responsible for it. Moreover, we are taking off the blindfold of prudery. We no longer are settled in our minds, as Podsnap was, that whatever we put behind us we put out of existence. There is less drunkenness. There is more charitableness, more of honest friendliness toward and interest in the outcast and more of pity for the poor woman struggling with fate. No longer do we dare to jeer at rags nor have we the discourtesy to cringe in disgust from those who perforce must wear rags. So much more is there of realization of the thin partition between Dives and indictments. Millionaires have more conscience and have so bared their hearts that any may see they crave fellowship and the good will of the crowd.

* * *

Ambition and desire have been rebuffed, sorrow has visited countless households, the bodies and souls of many are even upon this day of rejoicing tormented with pain. But as one glances out over so much of the world as one's mind may grasp, as one studies society in the aggregate, there appear abundant grounds for thankfulness. There are ample reasons why the future may be faced with the conviction that the destiny of life upon this planet is happiness.

THE SQUEEZE PLAY IN FINANCE.

Again the remarkable genius of John D. Rockefeller is made manifest. It was one born to handle the complex wires of finance and to capitalize the pains and sorrows and difficulties of his fellows who turned that trick in the iron fields. It was a marvelous vision which saw the value in the property. It was a high and rare talent which planned the campaign of conquest and picked out just the right kind of a tool to do the dirty work.

Napoleon lay down the maxim that war was not a game, but the business of winning battles. John D. Rockefeller has gone upon the principle that commerce and industry were forms of war, the battles of which were to be won no matter how. The goal was gain. The great difficulty with commerce and industry, as Rockefeller might first have seen it, has been that certain ethics obtained—indefinite it is true, but still to be noted in the pride one man has in his word, the honor in which another holds his moral cleanliness, the respect a third has for the opinion of his associates. But the genius of Rockefeller lay in the fact that he beheld how he could turn the ethics of others to his own account. Without practicing them himself, he made himself appear to practice them. Without binding himself with a code of behavior, he did as he liked with men he found bound.

Under the law, there is no punishment for the squeeze play worked by Rockefeller and his clerical jackal. It is some comfort, though, to remember that both these creatures have professed to believe in hell. For they may be right.

THE CASE OF BEATTIE.

The memory of Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., will, thanks to himself, not be long. By his confession he has taken the story of his crime beyond the firing range of controversy. It hasn't anything of the mystery about it. It will remain as cruel and sordid a narrative as if the murderer were an ignorant and drunken outcast and his social standing no higher than that of the pothouse brawler.

It has been charged that the trial of this wayward young Virginian had been conducted with too much sensation and that publication of its details has been harmful. Frankly, we believe that if the trial has been conducted sensationally that it has been justified and if the account of it is spread broadcast it will work toward good. For the case of young Beattie represents a national disease—an extreme case of it. The possession of money has been accepted in this country as the possession of special license. Not only have certain offspring of the rich felt they were above the law, but also that they were above the restrictions imposed by the moral code. It was given to them, they thought, to dissipate and squander, to wallow in sin and to scandalize the cities and towns in which they dwelled. They were encouraged to think that no punishment was applicable to them because they held the talisman of gold. Society condoned if the offneder's credentials were issued by the United States treasury department.

Beattie, in a way, was the victim of the national point of view. He committed his crime not only because dissipation had ruined his moral fibre, but also because he felt that his social position and his wealth would naturally lift him above suspicion. Are we quite sure that other Beatties are not being bred, that the same conditions which led the man to the electric chair will not have other and even worse products to their credit?

"VOTES FOR WOMEN?"

As their defense for "rough-housing" police and prime ministers, the English suffragists recite the fact that no great reform has ever been brought about in Great Britain without violence. The argument isn't entirely convincing. For there has been violence without resulting reform. There has been violence, inopportune and misdirected, which has halted reforms and postponed them sometimes for centuries. Even with Lloyd-George's word that votes will be given them, it isn't certain that the concession might not have been gained without sacrifice of womanliness.

Beneath this hat-stabbing movement and helmet-smashing crusade is something of greater consequence than hunger for the right to crowd into an ill-smelling voting booth. There is resentment against laws which look upon women as personal property. The left-over chivalry of the Middle Ages is denounced as a cruel presumption that woman, however capable and mature, is a weak and helpless child. Bitterest of all is the feeling against the two-standard code of morality.

The laws as they affect women are gradually altered, just as other laws of mediaeval form and origin are being thrown upon the dust-heap. If chivalry is to be banished for what they call equality, the women are very likely to discover that what the exchange has brought them is rudeness. In the matter of the two-standard code, it must be conformation on the part of men to the rigid rules of conduct governing women, not the extension of masculine freedoms to women.

The facts of the situation are that the women are not certain just what it is they do want. And they're not alone in the fog. Men are shouting for democracy, direct government and socialism, without having understanding as to what the terms mean or the processes promise. There is a relationship between the women's movement and the unrest among their husbands and brothers. Both sexes are tossed upon the same wave. Perhaps, in the quiet water ahead, the women will straighten their bonnets and the men will wipe their spectacles, and both men and women will wonder how they came to make such a fuss about moving so short a distance.

FORCING GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

A promoter interested in ocean shipping began work last summer to form a corporation to run steamers from Atlantic ports to the Pacific by way of the Panama canal. He was given the moral support of the government, which made it plain that the line must be independent and absolutely free of any domination tending to make transportation through the waterway a monopoly.

Subscriptions came freely. Bankers showed eagerness in promising to underwrite the bonds of the company. The corporation was in a fair way to realization. Then suddenly the subscriptions were withdrawn. The banks sent for the promoter and told him they could not afford to antagonize certain "interests." Doors were closed to the promoter.

The "interests" turn out to be the transcontinental roads—the same interests which caused years of delay in the beginning of the construction of the canal. Their purpose is plain. While they failed to prevent the digging of the ditch, they yet hope to control the domestic shipping which is to pass through it.

The government now owns a line of steamers running to Colon, which it has been the intention to dispose of when construction is finished. If it seems probable that the transcontinental roads will try to thwart the reduction of rates and the building up of an American merchant marine—purposes for which the canal is being dug—it will appear to the government that it is in duty bound to keep its steamers and enter permanently into the shipping trade. Government ownership of commercial institutions is undesirable. Yet the piggishness of those who most bitterly dislike the idea of government ownership may force the adoption of that policy.

WHAT MADERO AWAKENED.

Under the stern administration of President Diaz, the native love for fighting was checked. The revolutionary spirit was put to sleep for thirty years. The impulse to vote with the rifle and to conduct a political campaign with the torch was gradually smothered and its energies conducted into more sane and less wasteful channels.

Madero awakened the love of fighting, stirred into activity the spirit of revolution and restored the once honored custom of supporting political argument with powder and ball. But his party has gained power only to put its back to the wall and fight off other revolutionists. Success automatically made it the stand-pat organization. From one violently radical it has become the conservative party. As such it is the target of politicians who have picked up the discarded banners of militant progressivism.

Revolution is in the blood of the Latin-American. He is fond of it for its own sake and can bear with defeat calmly if he has had a good time potting the pickets of the government troops and burning the crops of a district slow to acknowledge a new political Messiah.

It hasn't been a fervent desire for reform that Madero has injected into the blood of his countrymen. His gift is a gift restored—the love of outlawry.

THE FOOD OF THE FUTURE

The air is made up of oxygen and nitrogen with other elements in small and varying quantity. Pure water is oxygen and hydrogen. The principal element in the solid part of plant life is carbon. Here, with the sodium and chlorine in salt which is everywhere and not to be avoided, are the elements which go to make up the food of man. In the rocks, the soil underfoot, the material which is cast away as waste, are also these same elements in combination with elements not wholly necessary to the existence of life, but capable of separation.

This is one of the most fascinating speculations of science—will it ever be that all these raw materials so common and so exhaustless can be made direct into food, without the aid and intervention of the principle we call life? Little successes here and there, the gathering of a small pebble or two of knowledge, have indicated its possibility if not its probability. The thought of feeding the world upon artificial food isn't pleasant. Yet with the crowding of the earth's surface, the approach to a period when room is cramped, the increase of a consuming population, and the dwindling of a producing population may compel a serious attempt to find the short-cut to the manufacture of human food.

ANOTHER MERGER PROJECTED.

The Marine Review reports that meetings have been held by independent vessel owners for the purpose of discussing and planning a proposed merger. It is agreed among the owners that there are too many vessels in the coal and ore carrying trade, the number seeking charters being a good deal in excess of the needs for transportation. Another difficulty that the independents have to deal with is the practice of even the small furnaces and mills to operate their own boats.

If the combination is formed many vessels will be taken out of commission. Something more like stability will be given to freight rates. Efforts will be made to show the steel companies that their ore and fuel can be carried more quickly and more cheaply by a highly specialized corporation than by themselves.

There are two curious features in this proposition. Either the independent vessel owners do not think that Uncle Sam should break up the transportation business of the mills, or else they think it would bring them nothing if the business were broken up. Also the vessel men are talking combination, co-operation, the control of competition and the making of economies at the very time when the government has most emphatically expressed its determination to break up the trusts.

Isn't it strange how men will go on thinking and doing what is best and most practical, in spite of law, the courts and an administration committed to the economic principles of 1858?

THE BIGGER QUESTION.

The Italian government entered upon its invasion of Tripoli only after it had obtained an exhaustive report on the value of the province it had in mind to steal. In addition it commissioned a famous German explorer to prepare a disinterested report upon Turkish misgovernment, foreseeing that it would have to have a fairly reasonable excuse for manslaughter and burglary. Among other things the explorer described in detail were:

In 1900-1903, in fourteen out of twenty administrative districts, the Arabs had cut down 15,651 palm, olive and lemon trees to avoid the payment of taxes which were almost always greater than the income from crops. In twenty-seven districts, 1,812 natives had been imprisoned and 127 sent into exile. There had been 14,656 confiscations of property, 11,252 cases of unpaid taxes had been tried in the administrative courts, and 7,927 similar cases were pending. The natives with property who were not despoiled by the government, usually fell a prey to usurers. Two-thirds of the property acquired by Greeks, Maltese and Jews came from the spoliation of the Arabs. The report further describes the almost incredible moral turpitude of the Turkish rulers, and the vices not only practiced, but encouraged by them. For public instruction the Turkish Government is now spending $6,600 a year, for sanitation $55.60.

The Turk and the Spaniard have had the same conception of the usefulness of colonies—they were to be bled. Italy has modern precedents for changing conditions wrought by that definition. The bigger question though is—if Italy has shown her incompetence to rule property in Calabria and Sicily is she likely to bring happiness and prosperity to the inhabitants of Tripoli?

COOKERY A LA CINCINNATI.

Breakfast—Cornmeal mush and milk, brown bread or toast, coffee of cocoa
Luncheon—Peanut sandwiches, bread and jelly squares, fruit.
Dinner—Split pea soup.

This is the menu devised by the young women of the Cincinnati Kindergarten Training school as a means of getting a strangle hold upon the high price of living. These three meals cost only seven cents—not seven cents a meal, but seven cents a day!

You behold in imagination the workman rising at dawn and stowing away the corn-meal mush, the toast and coffee. After handling pigiron, shoveling coal or wiping joints all morning, he finds the lee of a building, dives his hand into his dinner pail and brings forth four peanut sandwiches, some bread and jelly squares and a small fruit jar filled with stewed prunes. The whistle blows in the evening. The weary workman homeward plods his way, washes out the day's profit of grime and proceeds to enjoy a dinner of split pea soup. And to think that all this sustenance, all the fuel for the steam which carries the worker through his eight or ten or twelve hours of toil—as the strength of his union varies—costs only seven cents! Amazing, isn't it?

Having done so well in devising an anti-high cost of living menu—the practical side of their studies—the young ladies can now turn to the ornamental or luxurious aspects of cookery and compose a menu with food in it.

NO RIGHTS FOR PRODUCER.

Speaking at the conference of southern governors called to consider means to hold up the price of cotton, Frank Brown, one of the three men indicted for operating the cotton corner of 1909, said:

I was indicted in New York on the grave charge of having unduly added $200,000,000 to the value of cotton in the south. If what I did in New York is decided to be violation of the law then I say, God help the southern farmer. The south this year will receive $350,000,000 less for its cotton than for the year's previous crop. Press and public stand aghast at announcement of a reduction of $20 a share in steel, representing paper loss of $100,000,000 that may be only temporary and easily recovered. On the other hand, cotton marketed this year at ridiculously low prices obtaining represents loss that can't possible be retrieved.

Frank Brown, of New Orleans; Eugene Scales, of Texas, and James Patten, of Texas, the indicted manipulators, are said to have made millions out of the corner. At the same time, the prosperity of a great section was tremendously increased. The difficulty of pronouncing exact justice in such an instance is apparent. If punished, these men will go to jail for doing good as well as for getting rich in too big a hurry. The interests of the cotton mills, the market "bears" and such ultimate consumers as the mills could shift the burden upon, will be held of more importance than the interests of the producers and the cities and communities the well-being of which depends upon that of the producers.

But justice will not have to be considered by the judges and the jury who sit at the trial of the manipulators. The only point is whether or not the Sherman anti-trust law has been violated. Which is but another instance showing that equity is a word that has only a technical and limited application in law.

COFFEE AND COTTON

After exacting federal, state and municipal taxes from coffee, Brazil turns around and spreads the cloak of paternalism over the coffee growing industry. By a system of valorization, the crops are marketed gradually, stored and held for a rise, or, if the need suggests, some of it is piled in a heap and burned.

The cotton growers of the United States are about to have the benefit of a valorization system. Financiers in New York have promised to put up the millions of dollars necessary. Two governors are to lend the prestige of their names and the chief attorney is to be a United States senator.

It will be remembered that a few weeks ago a member of congress broke into print with a bitter denunciation of Brazil and its coffee marketing scheme. It was suggested that congress fix prohibitive duties upon all Brazilian products, except coffee, in order to force the abandonment of restraints in the trade in coffee. The representative promised to push the bill energetically.

Now that the United States is to behold an experiment in valorization which will affect the interests of consumers both at home and abroad, we wonder what will become of the projected retaliatory expedition against Brazil. We suspect there'll be neither administrative nor legislative action against the cotton growers who are trying to get a decent living from their commodity. Also if there's any more said about the action of Brazil in keeping the coffee industry on its feet it will be surprising.

THE MISFIT CONSTITUTION.

Attorney General Hogan has enlisted the services of Louis D. Brandeis to defend the woman's ten-hour law before the state supreme court. This case goes to the supreme court by appeal from the court of common pleas of Franklin county, which held the law to be constitutional.

The supreme courts of Illinois, Michigan, Louisiana, Virginia and Missouri and the supreme court of the United States have decided that legislatures are empowered to safeguard the health of women and girls by limiting the hours of work. It was Mr. Brandeis who defended the Illinois law and caused the state supreme court to reverse its decision of ten years before.

The backward condition of the present Ohio constitution is well illustrated by the fact that opponents of social reform find material in it which will give them hope of nullifying one of the few worthy acts of the late general assembly. It is not improbable that the law will be knocked out, in spite of precedents established in other states and the justly famous skill of Mr. Brandeis a a lawyer. For the supreme court must decide the case in accordance with a constitution quite unfitted to the times.

SELF-DEFENSE IN THE WOODS.

It is encouraging to learn through the press dispatches that the spirit of the soldier who wouldn't let any man's sheep bite him is not dead. It is incarnate in the breasts of the hunters. They, too, are brave and stand up for their rights, as laid down in the doctrine of self-defense.

Restrictions are placed by many of the states upon the amount of game which an individual hunter may kill. These, of course, are kept in mind by sportsmen. But there are moments when they must choose between exceeding the allowance under the law and escaping with their lives.

The hunter who raced around and around a tree just ahead of the hot breath of a bull moose had his dignity as well as his corduroy suit to preserve. Harassed beyond endurance, he turned at last upon his fiendish pursuer and shot him between the eyes. There was that other hunter who was coming out of the north woods with the exact quantity his license called for. A fawn leaped out of the forest and attacked him. What was there for the man to do save shoot the ferocious beast of prey? The law is severe, but it recognizes that justice must be tempered with mercy. When rabbits snarl and threaten and quail swoop down like wolves, there's only one reasonable course for the hunter to take—defend himself at any hazard. The game wardens will understand.

A Kansas farmer claims that he has discovered how to breed six-legged hogs. Why can't men let well enough alone?

When it comes to advice people usually give better than they take.

Sunday School

A PATRIOT BUILDER

International Sunday School Lesson for December 3 Is "Nehemiah Rebuilds the Walls of Jerusalem." Nehemiah 4.

By William T. Ellis.

If the present-day visitor to Jerusalem can escape the clutches of the professional guide, and get into the hands of some one who really knows the city, and what archeological investigation has done there, he will naturally grow interested in the question of the walls of Jerusalem. Many problems hinge on the location of the walls. Thus, the site of Calvary is partly determined thereby.

At several points about Jerusalem and in Jerusalem, the old walls may be seen, but they must be looked for under ground. Taken down into the cellar of a French Catholic school one day, I was shown a long stretch of wall. "This," said my friend, "is Nehemiah's wall. You notice how different it is from Herod's wall. The latter had well-dressed stones, whereas these, as you see, while square at the edges, are rough and unfinished on the sides. The reason is plain. Nehemiah was building in haste. He was limited in time, in labor and in tools, so his work, while great and strong, bears this characteristic of poverty and haste wherever we find it."

The wonder of the wall to me was the immensity of the blocks. Nehemiah employed stones fully as large as those of the wall of Solomon's Temple. The blocks were from three to five feet long and two to three feet thick. The labor of preparing and placing them must have been immense. The best light I have had on this lesson is my recollection of the character of the wall that Nehemiah built. Naturally, as I stood beside this stonework, I had tender and admiring thoughts for the old Jews and their magnificent leader who, in a period of distress and persecution, yet wrought so nobly for the defense of their Holy City.

A Man As a Wall.

Great as was this work, still greater was the worker. We may marvel at the building of a new wall out of the rubbish heap of the old city, with the perilous work of quarrying out where enemies were most dangerous, and the slow, toilsome task of hauling the stone into position. Our greatest admiration, however, is reserved for Nehemiah, the master builder, who meant more to Jerusalem than all the stones that he had put into place. A city's best defense is not in brick and mortar and stone and timber, but in its men. A community that possesses a Nehemiah has stouter walls than those of old Jerusalem. This Nehemiah had a heart, a head and a hand for building. His soul sought a vision; his hand turned the vision into solid masonry.

It is easy to understand the devotion of a man who is building to protect his own family from death and disaster. Self-preservation is the law which then works. We must rise to higher levels, however, to find the explanation for such a man as Nehemiah, who deserted luxury and affluence in an oriental court, where he stood in the presence of the great king, for the sake of casting in his lot with his own fellow-patriots in their poverty and danger. Nehemiah was greater in the act of renouncing the court of Persia than when he stood, taskmaster and general, upon the rising walls of Jerusalem. His patriotism was equal to self-renunciation. It was splendidly selfless. In the world's honor roll of the heroes of patriotism, Nehemiah's name stands high.

With oriental reverence for the memory and graves of his ancestors, he portrayed the plight of the city of his father's sepulchres, and the king's answer was sympathetic. All the necessary letters and privileges were given to Nehemiah, and he went forth on his long journey by the Tigris-Euphrates valley until he could come again to Jerusalem, the city of Zion.

This was a man who did not deputize his work. He was not afraid to attempt things for himself. He wanted personal knowledge of conditions before he went ahead. He was no heedless agitator, to enter into denunciations and appeals without first being sure of his facts. Slipping as unostentationsly as possible into the city, making known his purposes to nobody, Nehemiah himself went out in the midnight darkness to traverse the heaps of rubbish which had once been the walls of Jerusalem. He was a commander-in-chief who first inspected the battlefield in person. What thoughts must have thrilled him, as he rode about that city now in ruins, so eloquent with the deeds of his fathers!

The Man Who Can Work With Men.

The psychological explanation of successful achievement in a common cause is what is known on the athletic field as "team work." To solidify the sentiment of many until it becomes as the sentiment of one is to insure success. Nehemiah said, "Come, let us build." He identified himself with the least of the returned exiles. The plenipotentiary from Persia's court made common cause with the poorest and humblest carrier of stone. He heartened the people with a vision of what might be, and fired their hearts with a resolution to do a common work in unison.

It has been proved many times that the first step in a successful building enterprise is not the raising of money, but the welding of the purposes of all who are interested into unity. A common mind in the people is the first requisite. Nehemiah did this. He interested all the people and even made use of the railings and tauntings of enemies to solidify the city's sentiment.

Good work angers bad men. That is why the enemies of Nehemiah, about whom we shall hear more later, did their utmost to destroy the project of Nehemiah. Yet despite discouragement and fear and real hardships, the people stood together with their great leader. Happy is the man who can so inspire with a vision his fellow workers that they may stand fast to their original purpose. Harry Koopman said:

"When I am dead
May this with truth be said,
On the rude stone that marks my lowly head
That, spite of doubt and indecision,
In spite of weakness, lameness, blindness,
Heart's treachery and fate's unkindness,
Neglect of friends and scorn of foes,
Stark poverty and all its woes,
The body's ills that cloud the mind,
And the bold spirit bind,
Still through my earthly course I went
Not disobedient
Unto the heavenly vision."

Good work angers bad men. That is why the enemies of Nehemiah,

Warring and Working.

Every real man must work. Every real man must fight. The danger is that he will let the fighting interfere with the work. Nehemiah was too canny for this. He prepared his people for fighting. He divided the labor among the watchers and the workers. Every man who bore a trowel also bore a sword. The fear of a foe was not permitted to drive the workers from the wall. While they watched, they worked. The work's the thing. No war is good war, no fighting is good fighting, that deters a man from carrying out his first life purposes.

Like a good general, with such a battle cry as the Texans have in "Remember the Alamo," Nehemiah fired his followers with the war cry, "Remember the Lord, who is great and terrible, and fight for your brethren, your sons and your daughters, your wives and your houses." He made men of them by rallying them to the great allegiances. He let the men fight over against their own homesteads. He grouped them by families, so that anxiety would not distract them from their work. All the strong human considerations were brought to bear in carrying out this great patriotic and religious enterprise. Always the leader set an example of fidelity, toiling through long weeks without once removing his clothes.

Thus it came to pass that as the wall was rising layer by layer there was being builded in the community a still greater defence in the hearts of the people, who were being stoutened and filled with renewed patriotism and religious devotion. The bulwarks of a city are in the souls of its citizens. That was the great wall that Nehemiah built.

Varieties

Motor busses run between Jaffa a Jerusalem.

There are 26 great glaciers Switzerland.

One pound of sheep's wool will ma a yard of cloth.

Russia has the fewest physicians any civilized country.

Russians pocketed last year $26,2 230 from exports of butter.

Soup made of wasps is regarded a great delicacy in China.

Egypt needs American windmills its irrigation enterprises.

A ton of oil has been obtained fr the tongues of a single whale.

A shadow 50 miles long is thro on the ocean by the peak of Tenerif

Two-fifths of the adult population Switzerland have deposits in banks.

Moving pictures are being employ to teach the less civilized Filipin lessons in hygiene.

In France the persons who are e ployed in the cultivation of the vi number 7,000,000.

In Cuba raw sugar at the m brings 4½ cents a pound, the highe price in 20 years.

The Amsterdam diamond trade is the hands of 10 firms, employing 10,0 workmen.

In India third-class fares on all ra roads are at the rate of less than o farthing a mile.

The naval title "admiral" is deriv from an Arabic phrase which mea "ruler of the sea."

More than 250,000 electric flatiro have been sold within a year in t United States and Canada.

It has been estimated that the e of a fly can discern an object on five-millionth of an inch in diameter.

Whales, because of their great si are not fast swimmers. They c make only about 10 or 12 miles hour.

More than one-half of the world 600,000 miles of railroads are in Nor America and more than one-third Europe.

Aerial propellers, driven by gasoli engines, are being tried in France means of propulsion for canal boa

Automatic valves, which sound whistle when an automobile mot becomes overheated are a New Yor er's invention.

With only three horses to every 1 persons, Switzerland has the smalle equine population of any country.

Milkmaids in Switzerland ma handkerchiefs of lace that readily s for $5 apiece—some, indeed, for much as $50 each.

Among the most productive indu tries of Korea are its gold mines, a especially those controlled by Ame can citizens.

Pennsylvania's record breaking c production last year was nearly on fifth of all the coal mined in t world in that period.

Consular reports indicate that wo en's shoes made in the United Sta are becoming more popular eve year in South Africa.

To this late day wolves do a v amount of damage in Russia. T loss in domestic animals amounts $10,000,000 every year.

Considerable quantities of whee barrows are imported from the Unit States into New Zealand for the min and railroad companies.

According to a French investigat the chance of mistake in identificati by means of finger prints is about o in seventeen billion.

To lessen the labors of a windo cleaner a Massachusetts man has i vented a long handled brush with magazine for soap on its back.

A method for removing the carb from coal tar, producing a clea transparent, golden brown liquid, h been perfected by Swedish chemist

Combining two household conven ences in one, a Washington invent has made an ironing board serve the back support of a stepladder.

Among the tasks imposed in rece years upon that busy servant of ma electricity, is the acting as an assista in the operation of dyeing.

King George, of England, rules ov nearly a quarter of the population the whole world. His subjects num ber 410,000,000 of human beings.

A combined silencer and bayon for rifles has been invented to save soldier carrying both implements a having to change one for the othe

Potatoes and rice are cheaper London now than they were in 190 but almost every other article of di now costs a great deal more tha then.

Paper bag cookery in New Zeala is an important innovation. Lar quantities of grease proof paper ha been imported and it found a read sale.

Turkey's gradual change from a n tional system of time to a Europea standard has led to a demand f watches with two dials to show bo kinds.

The Mexican oil fields at Tampi produce more than 100,000 barrels day, of which 40,000 are lost for wa of storage facilities.

To a Pennsylvanian has been gran ed a patent on a nail puller, the jaw of which have a graduated series serrations to engage nails of differe sizes.

Norwalk, in Connecticut, derived i name from the Indian custom of mea uring distance. The land purchase from them, on which the city was stand, extended from the sea north ward one day's walk.

Prague business men have formed company for the exploiting of a pr cess of ageing beer. It is said that the process in question beer can fermented more quickly than by t present method of storing beer in ce lars.

German wine-growers are being en couraged by the government to sca ter nesting material and erect bir houses in their vineyards to attra feathered foes of insects that pr upon their vines.

A peculiar fact about the banana that no insect will attack it, and a other is that it is absolutely immu from the diseases that fruits are su ject to. It is one of the curiosities the vegetable kingdom.

Any washtub can be converted in a washing machine through the in vention of an Ohio man of a lid to clamped to a tub, carrying on it under side blades driven by a wat motor on the upper side.

A London paper recently publishe a long eulogy of Ambassador Whit law Reid. He is said to be able t wear knickerbockers with more gra than has been displayed by any oth American ambassador.

I'M SO HAPPY—I'LL NEVER GET APPENDICITIS

I Can Eat All I Want To Now. I'm Safe Because I've Read the ADLER-I-KA BOOK.

No more wind on the stomach, sour stomach or constipation. No more nausea and heavy feeling after eating. No more being afraid of getting the dangerous Appendicitis. The ADLER-I-KA BOOK shows what to do—all as simple as A, B, C, and absolutely sure. Think what a blessing to get INSTANT relief from all your bowel and stomach trouble, so you can eat anything you want and as much as you want without even giving Appendicitis a thought. Write your name below, enclose a 2c stamp and you will get the famous ADLER-I-KA BOOK entirely free. It's different from any book you ever saw; it tells what only few doctors know; it will surprise and astonish you. It shows by curious pictures and tells how you can INSTANTLY relieve bowel or stomach trouble, how Appendicitis is caused, how it can be cured without operation. HOW YOU CAN EASILY PREVENT IT. You wouldn't take $10.00 for it, yet you will learn from this book, yet it's free for a 2-cent stamp. Address: Adlerika Co., Dept. 21, St. Paul, Minn.

Name ....

Address ....

ECZEMA

CAN BE CURED. My mild, soothing, guaranteed cure and FREE SAMPLE proves it. STOPS THE ITCHING and cures to stay. WRITE NOW—TODAY. DR. CANNADAY, 843 Park Square, Sedalia, Mo.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND. Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

URGES LAWS IN FARMS' INTEREST

Governor Harmon Tells the Grange That Land Taxes Should Be Lighter

Columbus, Nov. 24—Urging laws intended more directly for the interests of the farms and the farmers of the country and economies which would lighten the burden of taxation on the nation's heaviest taxpayers, Governor Judson Harmon of Ohio addressed the National Grange today.

He expressed regret that he was compelled to be away and unable to welcome the grangers upon their arrival here.

A resolution was adopted by the grange fixing the time for adjournment for tomorrow afternoon. Because of the governor's visit, several important matters had to be laid over. A report was made by the committee on corporations, but was referred back to the committee on minor revisions. The matter of selecting a legislative committee to represent the grange at Washington was postponed for a later session.

Spokane, Wash., was chosen for the next annual meeting of the National Grange, following a contest at the session last night between the regular and insurgent factions.

Opposition was inspired by the fact that the Washington state grange has been largely controlled by insurgents and because B. C. Kegley, state master and leader of the insurgent faction in the National Grange extended the invitation to the national body. The ballot was: Washington, 32; Idaho, 13; New York, 2; California, 6, and Nebraska, 1. The selection of a city was left to a committee, Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane being considered. Spokane later was definitely chosen.

Not in a Ring

In a statement, National Master-elect Oliver Wilson, of Illinois, said:

"I do not know that there exists a Jones-Bachelder ring dominating the affairs of the National Grange. If there is such a faction I am not a member of it nor have I been advised of any of its policies or methods. My first association with the so-called insurgency came Wednesday night, when I met with members of this faction for the purpose announced before I accepted their invitation, to ascertain their motives and desires in the hope of bringing about complete harmony in the organization."

A resolution presented by Master Wolcott of Kentucky, proposing that all reference to the George P. Hampton case be expunged from the records of the executive committee was overruled by National Master Bachelder and later it was voted to allow the affair to remain without alteration on the grange records.

Breaks a Cold in a Day

And Cures any Cough that is Curable. Noted Doctor's Formula.

"From your druggist get two ounces of Glycerine and half an ounce of Concentrated Pine compound. Take these two ingredients home and put them into a half pint of good whiskey. Take one to two teaspoonfuls after each meal and at bed time. Smaller doses to children according to age." This is the best formula known to science. There are many cheaper preparations of large quantity, but it don't pay to experiment with a bad cold. Be sure to get only the genuine (Globe) Concentrated Pine. Each half ounce bottle comes in a sealed tin screw-top case. If your druggist does not have it in stock he will get it quickly from his wholesale house. This has been published here every winter for six years and thousands of families know its value.

Bunions Here is quickest and surest cure known for corns, callouses, bunions, frost bites, sweaty and aching feet. "Two tablespoonfuls of Calocide compound in hot foot-bath, gives instant relief and if repeated daily for a short time, permanent cure results. Get a box of this remarkable Calocide from any druggist or direct from Medical Formula laboratories of Chicago.

FAMINE DRIVING TO DEATH

Russian Villagers Call for Last Communion.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 25.—The sufferings experienced in the famine of 1891 are being repeated in the province of Orenburg and the Turgai territory in Asiatic Russia. The famine stricken inhabitants of these regions are flocking to the towns and villages, so many of them being prepared for death that they are begging for the administration of the last communion.

The board of administration, reporting upon the affairs of a penitentiary in Ohio, declares that about $440 had been paid each year by the steward for water that oozed out of the butter after its delivery.

BEATTIE TOLD OF GUILT JUST BEFORE DEATH

Signed Confession Is Given Out After Voice of the Wife Murderer Is Stilled Forever.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 24.—Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., before his death in the electric chair at 7:23 a. m. today, confessed to the murder of his wife.

The statement, which was made to the condemned man's spiritual advisers and was given out in the rotunda of a downtown hotel, follows:

"I, Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., desirous of standing right before God and man, do on this the 23rd day of November, 1911, confess my guilt of the crime charged against me.

"Much that was published concerning the details was not true, but the awful fact, without the harrowing circumstances, remains. For this action I am truly sorry, and, believing that I am at peace with God and am soon to pass into His presence this statement is made."

Ministers Append Statement.

Beattie's confession was followed by this statement by the attending ministers:

"This statement was signed in the presence of the two attending ministers and is the only statement that can and will be made public by them.

"Mr Beattie desired to thank the many friends for kind letters and expressions of interest and the public for whatever sympathy was felt or expressed."

Get Father's Consent.

Throughout the forenoon the city had been rent with rumors that Beattie had confessed. These were denied at the penitentiary, where, in connection with the announcement of the death, it was said the condemned man had made no statement.

The attending ministers would not discuss the case in any way until they had visited Beattie's father in South Richmond, and had secured his permission to make the confession public.

At Eleventh Hour.

The confession evidently was made at the eleventh hour, when Beattie finally became convinced that all hope of escaping the electric chair had passed.

Two days ago, the Rev. Dr. Fix announced that Beattie had said he would not confess. This was ascribed to the fact that Beattie desired to spare his father the blow of an admission of guilt after his many protestations of innocence to the aged parent.

There was a fight between filial devotion and a desire not to go to his death with a lie on his lips. He was urged to confess by his spiritual advisers and at last broke down.

Without a Tremor.

During the reading of the death warrant the doomed man maintained his composure. He stood without a tremor.

As the superintendent finished he swayed but so imperceptibly that he might have been shifting his weight from one foot to the other. When the deputy wardens fell in on either side of him he bowed his head a moment.

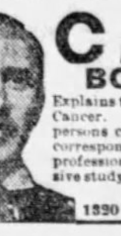
"I am ready, gentleman," he said simply and the death march was begun.

BIGELOW IS 94; CARNEGIE 76

Two Noted Men Celebrate Same Date as Birthday.

New York, Nov. 24.—Two of the national young old men, John Bigelow and Andrew Carnegie, celebrated their birthday anniversary in New York today. Mr. Bigelow is 94 years old and Mr. Carnegie, a braw lad in comparison, is 76. They have been close friends for many years and always exchanged greetings on their birthday.

Mr. Bigelow's plans for the day included several hours work on his autobiography. He devotes himself to this task every day and as he nears the century mark he is rapidly getting his chronicle down to date. Today he smilingly received congratulations from many sources. Referring to the fact that he and Mr. Carnegie celebrate the same birthday he said: "Well, there is no law against it, at least there was none up to the time we were born. If it happened these days though, there might be. There seems to be a law now against everything."



CANCER

BOOK SENT FREE

Explains the Combination Medical Treatment for Cancer. Contains scores of testimonials from persons cured years ago with whom you may correspond or go to see. The past 12 years of my professional life has been devoted to the exclusive study and treatment of Cancer in Kansas City

DR. O. A. JOHNSON

1320 Main St., Suite 340 Kansas City, Mo.

COLONEL DOESN'T SQUELCH MENTION

Roosevelt Checks Friends, but Does Not Preclude Possible Candidacy.

New York, Nov. 25.—Theodore Roosevelt does not deny the report that he may again become a candidate for president.

While he apparently discourages rather than encourages active efforts by friends on his behalf, it is considered significant that the former President does not place himself in such position that he could not accept the nomination in the national convention next year in response to popular demand for him.

The New York World in a dispatch from a staff correspondent at Oyster Bay, will publish the following statement authorized by Col. Roosevelt:

Can't Understand Comment.

"Colonel Roosevelt finds it difficult to understand the comment that has followed upon his article in the Outlook regarding national laws and business interests. He has said exactly the same thing many times before. He cannot see why it should be assumed that this article indicates that he is ready to take any personal part in the coming campaign.

"It can be stated that Col. Roosevelt has received many letters indicating the willingness of the writers to give him political support if such is desired.

"It can be stated that Col. Roosevelt today received a letter from a certain United States senator offering the full political support of the senator in case Col. Roosevelt should wish to be a candidate in the national campaign.

Asked Senator to Refrain.

"To this letter Col. Roosevelt has replied that he earnestly hopes that the senator will not only refrain from any action looking to the nomination of Col. Roosevelt but also will prevent his friends from taking any such steps.

"No comment woud be made by Col. Roosevelt upon this announcement, which he insisted should be made in the third person. He would not name the senator to whom he referred."

SIAM'S OATH IS UNGENEROUS

King, to Be Crowned Soon, Must Wish Boils on Enemies.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 24.—Announcement of the appointment of Col. Leo Febiger, commanding the Sixth cavalry, now in the Philippines, to represent the United States as military attache at the coronation of the King of Siam draws public attention to the ceremonies that will make the city of Bangkok a center of attraction early next month. The leading nations of the world will be represented at the coronation. Prince Fushimi has been named to head the Japanese delegation and England is sending an embassy headed by Prince Louis of Battenberg. France, Germany, Italy and other European nations also are sending special ambassadors.

The ceremonies and festivities in connection with the crowning of the new king will extend over an entire week. From every part of the Siamese kingdom the princes and nobles and military and civil officials will assemble in the capital to renew their allegiance to the new sovereign. The tenor of the oath they are required to take on this occasion seems to show how Siam has preserved its own identity. Here are some of the phrases used in it:

"We pray the powers of the deities to plague with poisonous boils and with all manner of horrible diseases the dishonorable, the disobedient and the treacherous. When they have departed this life may they be sent to horrible hell."

The new king, whose full name is Somdetch Chowfa Maha Vajiravaudh, succeeded to the throne upon the death of his father a year ago last October. He was born about 30 years ago and was proclaimed Crown Prince when he was 15. He was educated in England and learned soldiering in Sandhurst, Aldershot and Pitsdam. Later he spent some time in Paris, and then, having acquired a good conversational acquaintance with both English and French, he was sent back to his country to go into training for the duties which he would later have to perform.

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than twenty-one lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Railway Mail Clerks. Average salary, $1,100. Alternate weeks off with full pay. Examinations everywhere soon. Send for schedule of places. Franklin Institute, Dept. P 32, Rochester, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

7,000 GOVERNMENT POSITIONS open. Write for list. Franklin Institute, Dept. P 32, Rochester, N. Y.

Local representative wanted. Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L 508 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

500 MEN 20 to 40 years old, wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 500, care of Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

AGENTS WANTED.

EARN $10 to $15 a week and hold your position besides. No canvassing. We, as manufacturers of patented just in season specialties, have new easy mail order plans to keep factories busy. We furnish everything. Large profits; small capital; experience unnecessary. If you are one of the want-to-go-ahead kind, write for our most modern plans. Sworn statements. J. M. Pease Mfg. Co., 285 Pease Bldg., Michigan St., Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENTS—The Smallest Bible on earth 200 pages. Illustrated sample 10c; per doz., 75c; clear $5 a day selling them; be independent; order a dozen today. E. Satterfield, Box 928, Atlanta, Ga.

POSTCARDS.

TWENTY Beautiful Gold Embossed Christmas, New Years, Good Luck and Floral post cards, only 10c; lovely designs; very finest quality; not the cheap kind. Seymour Card Co., Dept. 406, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

SILK ribbon from factory to you at whole-sale price; save 50% by buying from factory. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send stamp for large sample pieces free. D. Curt Cline silk mills, Fayetteville, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INTERESTED in the WAR waged against the liquor traffic, white slave trade and corrupt politics? Let's form a co-operative company to manufacture the ammunition, and flood nation with literature. Plans how sent free. Dr. T. B. Cox, Sherrard, W. Va.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

160-ACRE farm bargain, price $1,200 cash. Address F. A. Evans, Camden, Ark.

NORTH CAROLINA FARM LANDS.

WANTED:—Men to become independent farmers in Eastern North Carolina—the "Nation's Garden Spot." Leads for large profits on small capital. Write for booklet. C. Van Leuven, 817 Southern Bldg., Wilmington, N. C.

REAL ESTATE.

Farms Wanted—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

TOBACCO HABIT.

TOBACCO HABIT CURED or No Cost— Harmless home treatment of roots and herbs. Sure, pleasant, permanent. Send your name now. Ni-Ko Works, 14, Wichita Kansas.

PERSONAL.

LADIES—When delayed or irregular use Triumph Pills, always dependable. "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis.

Marriage paper mailed free, reliable, best published. Eastern Agency, 69, Bridgeport, Conn.

GET MARRIED—Matrimonial paper with advertisements marriageable people from all sections, rich, poor, young, old, Protestants, Catholics, mailed sealed free. "The Correspondent," Toledo, Ohio.

MARRY—Book of descriptions mailed sealed free; many wealthy. The Exchange, Box 525 A. G., Kansas City, Mo.

MARRY—Best plan on earth, sent free; photos of every lady member. THE PILOT, Dept. 39, Marshall, Mich.

LISTEN—Don't read this if you don't care where your money goes. We can show you how to save half or more on anything you need, whether it be a paper of needles or a $500 diamond, groceries, men's, ladies' and boys' clothing, furniture, jewelry or any merchandise. Best granulated sugar at 4c a pound; Uneeda Biscuits, 3c; 5 bars Lenox soap, 14c; best $12 suits of clothes, $4.75; best $20 suit, $8.75; best guaranteed $25 sewing machine, $10.65; floor oilcloth, 18c a yard; ladies' guaranteed 14-k solid gold watch, $9.50; or anything you can think of at the same low prices; booklets free, city, country or anywhere, write or call; lady agents wanted everywhere. The Harrison System, 202 Pittsburg Life Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

LADIES send for catalog of reliable toilet, drug and rubber specialties. Col. Mac. Supply Co., 250 South St., Newark, N. J.

DO YOU want to marry ?. Address with stamp, box 333, Sebring, Ohio.

MARRY—Many wealthy members will marry. All ages. Description free. Reliable Club, Dept. 56, Box 26, Oakland, Cal.

WANTED—More advertisers to know that TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE is a big business getter. Use its columns every issue and get big results. Advertising rates reasonable, circulation guaranteed. Address, Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

A five-line advertisement, same size and style as the above, will cost only $3.00 for one insertion in the

Mail Order Market Column of

The Toledo Weekly Blade

You can place your proposition in a Quarter Million Homes, from Maine to California, and before over a Million Readers every week.

A new business can be started or you can buy, sell or trade by using the Mail Order Market of The Toledo Weekly Blade.

FILL OUT THE COUPON BELOW.

MAIL ORDER MARKET.

Figure 7 words to a line, each line costing 60c. Send cash with order. Address your letter to Toledo Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Gentlemen—I enclose copy of an advertisement to measure ...... lines, which I desire you to insert in the MAIL ORDER MARKET. I am sending remittance of $...... to cover the cost of same.

Name ....

Street ....

City and State ....

65 Christmas Samples 10c

THE MOST WONDERFUL PACKAGE EVER OFFERED

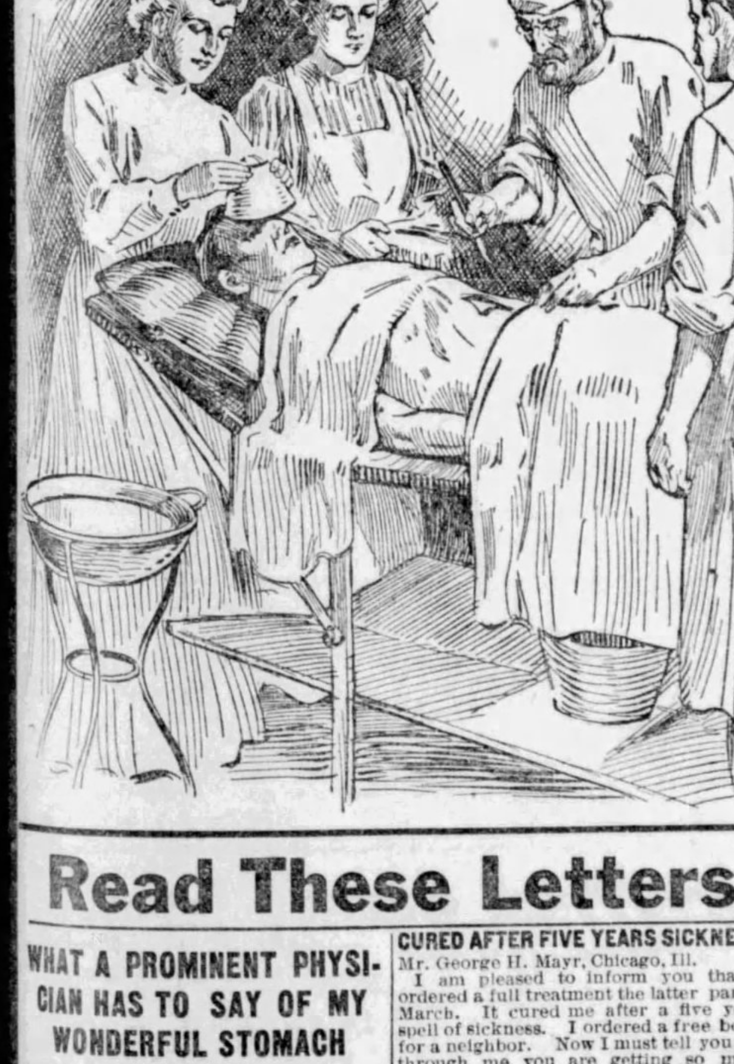
It contains beautiful Christmas Post Cards in colors, gold and embossed, Christmas Tags, Christmas Labels, Christmas Stamps and Christmas Seals in colors and gold. Remember, everyone sending for a package of 65 Christmas Samples for 10c will receive our Special Wholesale Offer. Ladies, Girls and Boys can make money selling the packages to their neighbors and friends. Do not delay, but send now, today, for a package. HERMAN & CO., 2430 North Halsted St., Dept. X. 373, CHICAGO

STOMACH SUFFERERS

Avoid Dangerous Operations. Let Me Send You a Free $1.00 Bottle of My Wonderful STOMACH REMEDY

I will guarantee it to cure the most chronic cases and I want every one suffering from **Stomach, Liver or Intestinal Troubles and Gall Stones** to send at once for a **Free Bottle.**

Don't allow your Stomach Trouble to become so bad that an operation is necessary. Don't permit an operation until you have at least tried this FREE Bottle.



It is a positive and permanent cure for

Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Trouble, Gastritis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Pressure of Gas around the Heart, Sour Stomach, Distress after eating, Nervousness, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Constipation, Congested and Torpid Liver, Yellow Jaundice, Sick Headache, Appendicitis and Gall Stones

The above ailments are mainly caused by the clogging of the intestinal tract with **mucoid and catarrhal accretions,** backing up poisonous fluids into the stomach, and otherwise deranging the digestive system. I want every sufferer of any of these diseases to test this wonderful treatment. **You are not asked to take this treatment for a week or two before you feel its great benefits—only one dose is usually required.** I say emphatically it is a positive, permanent remedy and I will prove it to you if you will allow me to, and I again repeat I will send the complete $1.00 treatment to you absolutely **Free** so you can try it in your own home at my expense.

The most eminent specialists declare that 75 per cent of the people who suffer from Stomach Trouble are suffering from **Gall Stones.** I firmly believe that this remedy is the only one in the world that will cure this disease. Sufferers of Stomach and Liver troubles and **Gall Stones** should not hesitate a moment, but send for this **Free** treatment at once.

I have watched sick people for years and have reached my hands out to thousands in the great depth of the Valley of Despair and brought them into the light of life and happiness. I want you, and each one suffering to know the full joys of living with every part of your system in beautiful accord and in absolute perfect harmony. This is possible if you will take this wonderful remedy. A FREE BOTTLE will positively prove it.

Don't Lose Hope

Why suffer with stomach trouble? Why give up hope—and despair of ever being cured? If other treatments have failed and you feel disheartened, don't allow it to discourage you from sending for this Free bottle. Don't say to yourself that it will not help you, before you have tried it, as it costs you nothing to take this wonderful remedy and judge for yourself its marvelous powers. You will, like the thousands of others who have been cured, bless the hour and offer fervent thanks for this wonderful remedy that has brought back your health.

Why suffer with those horrid griping pains that cut like a knife? They rob you of all the sweets of happiness. Each morning means another day of torture and agony; each meal is looked forward to with pain. No matter what you eat, you suffer. Life is one continual round of "Don't eat this and don't eat that." You can't sit down to a table, spread with necessities of life and know that you are going to enjoy them; that they are going to be turned into rich, red blood and strength which will give you vitality, health and happiness.

Almost every one who takes it declares that they have not felt so well in years **since they have taken the first bottle, and this benefit is an entirely natural one, as the remedy contains no opiate, stimulant or any poisonous or injurious ingredients whatever.** They are able to eat anything they want—even forget they have such a thing as a stomach. No more of the gnawing, aching dull sensations, no more paroxysms of pain, belching of gases, and other symptoms of indigestion that stomach trouble produces.

Don't suffer all this pain; don't dose yourself with every medicine and try every treatment, when Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy, which has cured and made thousands and thousands of sufferers happy is offered to you. Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy is absolutely pure and harmless. It is guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drug Act—Serial No. 25792. This medicine has been successfully taken by children of nine years of age, and by old people of eighty-eight years and will not harm you in any way.

Below we show an exact Photograph—actual size of Poisonous Mucoid Accretions removed by my remedy. They are the causes of about 99% of all Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Ailments.

Read These Letters

WHAT A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN HAS TO SAY OF MY WONDERFUL STOMACH REMEDY.

Sept. 12th, 1911.

Mr. Geo. H. Mayr, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—My wife received your letter and treatment a few days ago. She took the medicines as per directions Saturday with wonderful results, as she passed a large quantity of gall stones of various sizes. I will send you a money order herewith for balance of treatment. Have recommended you to several that I know need your treatment. I have practiced medicine 20 years and have used Olive Oil treatments for a long time for my wife, and I can assure you that your combination greatly surprised me. You shall hear from me again soon.

Yours gratefully,
ERNEST VINCENT, M. D.

WHAT A TRAINED NURSE HAS TO SAY.

Aug. 24th, 1911.

Mr. Geo. H. Mayr, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—To begin with I am a trained nurse and I had two patients that the doctors seemed unable to reach with their medicines and were trying to persuade the patient to submit to the knife. A friend who has tried your Wonderful medicine proposed that I recommend it to my patient, so I did. They agreed to try the medicine if I would try the sample on myself. To please my patients was why I sent for the sample. I know that your medicine is wonderful because it has cured Mrs. Clark Fitzsimmons of Orofino, Idaho and Mrs. Charley Frear of the same place. I am very glad that I was able to recommend your medicine to them.

LINNETTE HAVEL, Trained Nurse,
Box 284, Orofino, Idaho.

CURED AFTER FIVE YEARS SICKNESS.

Mr. George H. Mayr, Chicago, Ill.

I am pleased to inform you that I ordered a full treatment the latter part of March. It cured me after a five years spell of sickness. I ordered a free bottle for a neighbor. Now I must tell you it is through me you are getting so many orders from Willard and Yelton Post Offices. I sojourned through Eastern Colorado and sang your praises and left your address wherever I went. I have not written you at an earlier date as I have just waited to see if I stayed cured before I let you know. Your remedy is surely a wonder. The Doctors told me I had appendicitis and would soon die if I were not operated on, I was lying in bed about all the time with misery most of the time for five years. I took treatment during March, have been busy ever since. It is the only medicine that hit the sore spot.—L. C. MOREHEAD, Willard, Oklahoma.

Doctor Said Cancer of the Stomach

July 22, 1911.

Mr. Geo. H. Mayr, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I write you this morning that I took my last drop of medicine yesterday morning and am now free from gall stones. It has made a new man of me. Sleep well, eat what I want and feel fine. No soreness left but I have some large boils. I think it drove them out. The Doctors said I had cancer of the stomach, and nothing would do but to be operated on, but they were mistaken. I have spent lots of money before and only got temporary relief, but I assure you I feel all right now. Passed about 400 gall stones.

Yours truly, WM. CAMPBELL,
Denver, Missouri

More Benefit Than From a $100 Treatment

May 31, 1910.

Mr. Geo. H. Mayr, Chicago, Ill.

I rec'd the treatment you sent and can truthfully say I got more benefit from it than from a hundred dollar treatment I took last winter.

Very Respectfully,
MISS F. A. HARNESS,
1020 Pacific Ave., Bremerton, Wash.

A Few Names of People who have taken My Wonderful Stomach Remedy—and who state they have been CURED of various Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Ailments and Gall Stones.

Phil Strain, Bloomington, Ill.
Alma Loving, Russellville, Miss.
Mrs. Thomas Mulvihill, Detroit, Mich.
Mattie Kirkham, Fountain Head, Tenn.
W. G. Riddell, Burlington, Ky., Rd. No. 9
Mrs. E. P. Cady, Auburn, N. Y.
H. D. Chappell, Agt. Amer. Exp. Co., Scotland, Archer Co., Tex.
W. H. Kingsley, Beulah, Miss.
J. W. Blackburn, Fryatt, Ark.
Henry Oaks, New River, Tenn.
Henry Thomas, Mahrud, Miss.
Mr. M. A. McCann, Norwalk, Ohio.
Ralph Johnson, McComb, Miss.

Rob. Eggers, Trade, Tenn.
Mrs. Callie Wells, 1123 Harrison St., Guthrie, Okla.
S. R. Allen, Buckeye, W. Va.
Chas. L. Morse, 8 Pearl St. Middleboro, Mass.
W. P. Cole, Medina, Tenn.
Fred Zwicke, Grand Rapids, Wis.
Estelle McAllister, Ludlow, S. D.
B. A. Dooley, 92 Union St., Clinton, Mass.
Mrs. E. C. Daughtery, Conway, Pa., Beaver, Co.
Sarah E. Johnson, 1107 Bell St. Mt. Vernon, Ill.
Mrs. D. Burghduff, 75 Walnut St., Auburn, N. Y.
John Driver, Dunkirk, Ind.
W. D. Barr, 601 Walnut St., Irwin, Pa.
Mr. W. E. Cobb, Wichita Falls, Kans.

My last word to you—Don't permit a dangerous operation. Not until you have tried this FREE BOTTLE. I care not how long you have suffered or how severe your case may be, I am confident my wonderful and harmless remedy will entirely and quickly restore you to perfect health without any ill effect. It has saved thousands from operations. It should you. I believe that eighty per cent of the operations are unnecessary and the knife could be avoided if the proper method of treatment was administered. Quite often sufferers of Stomach and Intestinal ailments or Gall Stones are told they have cancer of the stomach and other rare diseases.

You are not asked to take this treatment for a week or two before you feel its great benefits. One dose is all that is necessary to prove its wonderful powers to CURE.

GEO. H. MAYR, Mfg. Chemist,
203 Mayr Building, 156 Whiting Street, Chicago

References: Mercantile Agencies or State Bank of Chicago

Fill out this FREE coupon now and mail to me. The full $1.00 bottle will be sent you without delay. Send no money—your name and address on the coupon is all—MAIL IT TODAY—WRITE PLAINLY.

GEO. H. MAYR, MFG. CHEMIST, 203 Mayr Bldg., 156 Whiting St., Chicago

Send me absolutely FREE, $1.00 treatment of Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy.

Name ....

Address .... City ....

County .... State .... Express Office ....

ROCKEFELLER'S WAY

Merritt Regales Steel Probers With Story of His Alleged Undoing.

Washington, Nov. 23.—With a bitterness that lent emphasis to his utterances, and at times fairly beside himself with pent-up rage, Leonidas Merritt told the Stanley steel trust committee today a personal narrative of his dealings with John D. Rockefeller, and how the latter had forced him out of the copper business in Minnesota.

Mr. Merritt declared that it was after he had turned down a proposition from Mr. Rockefeller, which he characterized as "stealing," that Rockefeller called upon him to pay a million-dollar loan, and brought about his downfall. The proposition, he said, came through the Rev. Dr. Gates, Mr. Rockefeller's almoner.

Called It Stealing.

"I listened in amazement to it," said Merritt. "It meant that several men would be thrown out of the company and their stock taken. I turned to Gates and said: 'Mr. Gates, you came from John D. Rockefeller. Go back to John D. Rockefeller and tell him that when I steal for a living I will steal for myself.'"

Mr. Merritt said that Gates told him Rockefeller was "hard up." He believed it at the time, but today he says Mr. Gates "had lied."

"Gates came to me," said Mr. Merritt, "and said. 'I come from John D. Rockefeller. He has made up his mind just what he wants done, and I have come to tell you about it, and I am proud to do it. The other day I took a million dollars of Mr. Rockefeller's money to Chicago and gave it to the Chicago university. I thought that was the proudest moment of my life, but I am prouder now.'"

Graced It With Scripture.

The witness said that Gates outlined to him how Mr. Rockefeller and his interests could throw him and his brother out of the company to protect other interests, but, as they had borne the "burden and heat" of the day, he believed they should reap the benefits.

"It was soon after this interview that I was notified that we would have 24 hours to take up our Rockefeller loan. There I was, with all my stocks up—stocks that I have never seen since. I did not have money enough to get home with. Gates seemed to be amazed to think I wouldnt' do what he wanted me to do, and at one time told me I would have to walk home on the ties."

During a controversy between Attorney Murray and the witness Chairman Stanley said: "Mr. Rockefeller ought to be summoned here, and will be summoned."

The committee, however, up to the luncheon recess, had taken no formal action.

The committee adjourned at 3:25 p. m., indefinitely, and will not meet again until after congress convenes.

ANOTHER CURIE DUEL

Frenchmen Engage in a Bloodless Pistol Practice.

Paris, Nov. 25.—A bloodless pistol duel took place today between Professor Langevin and Gustave Thery, who made public letters alleged to have been written by Mme. Curie to Professor Langevin.

FREE LAND.

Another allotment of very choice valley fruit land, is now ready for distribution. Write immediately to the Jantha Plantation Co., Block 1567, Pittsburg, Pa., for application blanks. The only requirement is that five acres be planted in fruit trees within five years. Authorized improvement companies will plant the trees at reasonable prices, and market the fruit for the owners on shares.

RYAN GETS AFRICAN GEMS

Is Financier's First Return on Deal With King Leopold.

New York, Nov. 28.—A consignment of 240 uncut diamonds from the Congo Free state is awaiting appraisal at the New York customs house today and will be delivered later to Thomas F. Ryan. It is the first return he has received from a concession of 160,000 square miles granted to him in 1906 by King Leopold in exchange for a loan of $1,500,000.

The diamonds are the initial harvest from a new field recently discovered by the Ryan engineers on the property. Later the engineers hope to develop profits from gold silver and copper mines and from the forest of rubber trees. At the time when Mr. Ryan became a partner of King Leopold, the latter was credited with making a move of great political astuteness. It was argued that affiliation with the American financier would prove the strongest deterrent to English or French eagerness for intervention and division of the rich Congo field.

KAISER HONORS CINCI CLUB

Cincinnati, Nov. 28.—Arrangements have been concluded for the formal presentation tomorrow of the jubilee edition of Schiller's works sent by the German emperor to the German Literary club of this city. The emperor's gift was made in recognition of the services of the club in promoting German culture.

WINTERING HORSE ON THE PASTURE

The custom of running horses out on pasture during the winter is the common one on the range in most sections of the south and to a certain extent in the corn belt. It is rare, however, in localities where the winters are cold. The greatest obstacle to profitable animal husbandry is the necessity to feed and shelter live stock during the long winter period. The department of agriculture has found this a constantly increasing bill of expense at the Morgan horse farm near Middlebury, Vt., and is devising means to reduce it to a minimum. In 1910, cheap barns costing $500 each were built in three pastures, each barn having a door in each end and two having a door in one side, facing either south or east. Hay storage is overhead, and grain storage at one end. A hay manger runs along the inside of the back wall and a grain trough is outside. One or all of the doors are open all the time and plenty of bedding is provided.

The yearling fillies and the brood mares were given these accommodations during the winter of 1910, the brood mares being brought up to the main stables about three weeks before they were due to foal. The first winter's trial was completely satisfactory. The horses had a bed which was roomy, always dry, and free from draughts, and were free to come and go as they wished. No colds or coughs were observed. The horses were undoubtedly better for their winter's outing. The cost of stabling was cut from $2 to $1 per head per month, and the cost attendance from $3 to $1 per head; it is possible still further to reduce the latter charge by increasing the number of animals on the pastures. The horses ate practically the same amount of grain that they would have consumed in stable and somewhat more hay.

During the coming winter the foals of 1911 will run out, having an open shed in an especially well sheltered location. The barn for the brood mares has been enlarged and changed into an opened-shaped shed, facing south and east. A 100-ton concrete silo has been built in conjunction with this shed, and silage and timothy hay will make the ration of the brood mares during the winter.

The leading stallion at the farm, General Gates, has for a year been given the run of a tightly fenced paddock of about three-fourths acre, to which he has access every day in winter and day and night during spring, summer and fall. In this time, he has never worn a blanket and has never been in better health or spirits, or more easily handled.

The department's experience thus far seems to indicate that horses may run out during the winter provided they have a dry bed, sheltered from storms and are given enough to eat, and that the practice will result in a considerable saving in cost of stabling and attendance.

Secretary Wilson says that for 20 years a herd of horses has wintered outdoors on his Iowa farm. He puts the horses in at one year old coming to two. He built a shed for them when he put them out at first, but found they would not go into it no matter how severe the weather was; they preferred to go into a heavily timbered ravine where they got all the shelter they seemed to want. A colt is never taken out until he is to be sold or broken for work. The hair of the animals grows long and thick and protects them. Unless the snow is too deep horses paw the range for the blue grass, of which there is always abundance in the pasture.

DON'T WAIT

Send your name today, and we will mail you a full $1 box of Biel's Nerve Tablets on trial. If they prove that they will restore you to health, give back your vigor, and make you feel strong, healthy and vigorous, equal to the pleasures of life, send us $1. otherwise we ask nothing—not a penny, we leave it to you to judge. If you are run down, have dizzy spells, are Nervous, Lack Strength, Vim, Vigor, Vitality, poor Memory, Appetite are thin, pain over heart side or shoulder, send your name and address at once for a box on trial. When sure that they are what we claim for them by actual trial, then you pay us $1, but if uncertain, you pay nothing. Let us prove it to you. Write today.

BIEL MFG. CO. Dept. 1138 Denver, Colo.

FAULTY METABOLISM AS A COMMON CAUSE OF DISEASE, is the subject discussed in Bulletin No. 1 of the Shafer Pathological Laboratory. The Bulletin is sent free on request and will prove interesting to everyone in Pain and Poor Health. Address: John F. Shafer, M. D. 497 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

BED WETTING Completely cured, all ages. Box Pensine, full directions FREE. MISSOURI REMEDY CO., Block 12 St. Louis, Mo.

Wise Women & discreet men use our remedies, toilet necessities, rubber goods, appliances, etc. "HINTS and HELPS," and illustrated catalog 2c. Address Webster Specialty Co. K 39 Chicago

The Peace Page.

CONDUCTED BY ELIZABETH AYRES

The Thankful Spirit

By AUNT FLORENCE

At Provincetown, situated on the extreme end of Cape Cod, is a monument to the Pilgrim Fathers. The monument here erected, is seen far out at sea and is as a guiding hand to sailors making for this port. In the cabin of the Mayflower, as it lay at anchor in Provincetown harbor, was signed the Pilgrims' Compact, a document which has been called "The Cradle of Our Commonwealth."

The first Thanksgiving proclamation was made by Governor Bradford, of the Plymouth colony, in the fall of 1621. He made the mere verbal announcement, that as grain and game had been plentiful, a certain date would be observed as Thanksgiving. He sent out several men, "a-fowling, that they might have the wherewithal for rejoicing." They brought in water fowl and wild turkey; and so the turkey has always held the place of honor in the Thanksgiving feast.

Receiving all good gifts with thankfulness, as direct from the hand of God, this New England Thanksgiving thus established, became a day of church service; of family reunions, and of a dinner that was the crowning feast of the year.

The custom spread through the other states. The first published proclamation was in 1789. Although the last Thursday in November is generally considered as Thanksgiving, the proclamation has been issued regularly since 1863. The Thanksgiving proclamation of the present day, is attended with more formality than the simple announcement would seem to indicate. It is composed and either written or dictated by the president. After it leaves the president's hands, it is copied by a clerk of the state department. Another copy is then made by one of the expert penmen of the department. It is then returned to the president for his signature. This is attested by the secretary of state, and then the great seal is attached by special order of the president. The great seal is very valuable and is kept in a rosewood case.

The proclamation, having been signed and sealed, copies of it are made and sent out to the governors of states and territories, who also send out proclamations, but ere this, it has been proclaimed through the land, that the last Thursday in November, is Thanksgiving day and a national holiday.

We have some new reasons for thankfulness each year. Uplifting and evangelizing influences are brought more to the masses and a decided step has been taken toward international peace in the settlement of difficulties, by means other than war. There are the usual causes for Thanksgiving, attending a free republic and a favored land, in which are included the free institutions, such as churches, schools, libraries and the abundant harvests. All of these are summed up in the proclamations of the day, and the situation is reviewed in the Thanksgiving sermon.

"To be content, is to be thankful." These words, gleaned from a sermon impressed me with their truth.

"Our disappointments are God's appointments," is a good thought I once heard used in a Thanksgiving sermon.

We often have been advised to count our blessings as a remedy for discontent, and, as we always find what we are looking for, we may not have to look far to find our blessings. We all have seen good come from our disappointments, and have felt in them a divine appointment.

There is said to be a divine discontent that leads us on to higher attainments, but this may savor of ambition which must be kept within rein, subordinate to duties close at hand. Ambitious discontent passes by the common duties of life, while outlining an imaginary career.

Patient content fills in the details with the every day duty, while it picks many a blossom from the common walks of life and may reach, at last, a cherished goal.

Vexations, disappointments, obstacles and even severe trials, if rightly met, develop strong straits of character. Whatever our troubles may be, there is pleasure to be had from nature, books, art and music. As to these, we are rich only in proportion to our power of appreciation.

To be content may seem a passive thanksgiving, but it is the thankful spirit that counts.

Thanksgiving should be a day to make much of home ties and ties of friendship, and to give thought and help to the unfortunate.

The years that pass by monotonously, if unmarked by any great trial, are good years.

Whatever the year has brought to us of sorrow or joy, may Thanksgiving be a day when faith shines clearly. May it be a day of renewed courage, of hope and cheer, and of present gladness.

Our Correspondents

Well, here's hoping that Thanksgiving is, or was, whichever it may be when this reaches you, a pleasant day to all of the Peace Pagers and to all of those who are not. We are never exclusive in handing out pleasant wishes.

Christmas being the most important event in the near future, it is herewith remarked that if you do the best you can, that is the best you can do, so there is no use in darkening the day, by worrying because you cannot do more.

A friend of ours writes: "I have six grandchildren, aged from 13 to 1 year. I would like to know what to give for Christmas presents. Will some one please tell me?"

If you have an idea that will help here, the time to tell it is at once. Between now and Christmas, the weeks will have wings, if you are a Christmas-maker.

In Arkansas is a reader who would like to know how to make soup out of kidney beans, and how to mend broken China.

From Illinois comes this: "It is cold weather here now. The ground is white with snow and the wind almost blows you down." At the present time of writing, November 27, it is Indian summer in Toledo.

The Peace Page mail brings many kind words for Florida Old Man, and many invitations for the Old Jigger from Up the Crick to write again.

Next week, we shall publish verses suitable for Christmas recitations. There are two in The Poets' Corner today.

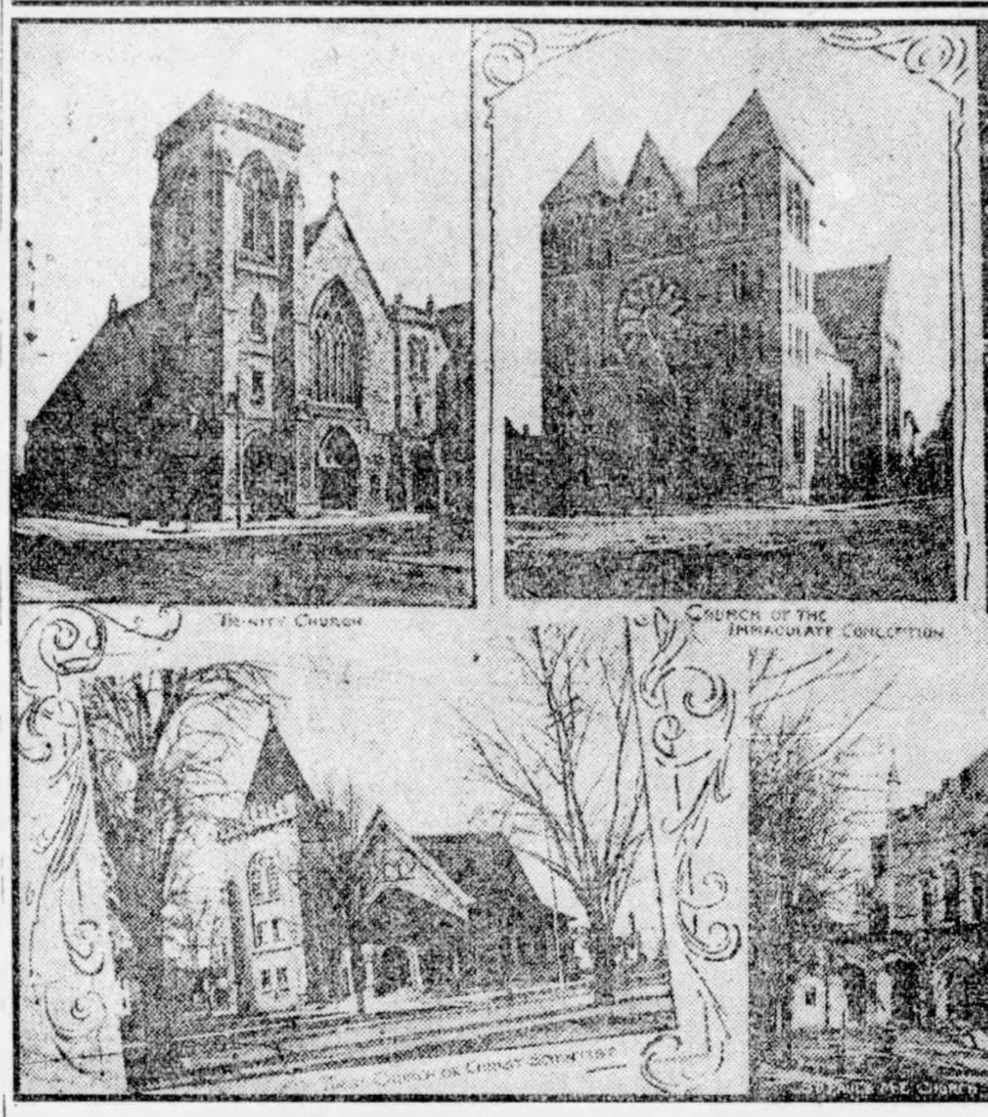
The song, The Cruel Hiss, and the poem, Nature and Grace, are called for.

The song which commences, "Father, a young child said," is wanted, also one beginning with these words: "One stormy night in winter, when the winds blew cold and wet."

From Minnesota is a request for these: The Braes of Belquather, which begin: "Let us go, lassie, go to the braes of Belquather," and the song of which the following is a line, "Some love to roam o'er the dark sea."

I know that all of you do not get all that you expect from this page at the time you want it, but I am doing the best I can, as fast as I can. Good day to you, and peace be with you.—Elizabeth.

A GROUP OF TOLEDO CHURCHES



Names of churches, beginning at the top, left hand corner and reading from left to right, are: Trinity Church; Church of the Immaculate Conception; Ashland Avenue Baptist Church; Trinity Church of Christ Scientist, and St. Paul's M. E. Church.

POETS' CORNER

HUMANITY

By William Cowper.

I would not enter on my list of friends
(Though graced with polished manners and finé sense,
Yet wanting sensibility) the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.
An inadvertent step may crush the snail
That crawls at evening in the public path;
But he that has humanity, forewarned,
Will tread aside, and let the reptile live.
The creeping vermin, loathsome to the sight,
And charged perhaps with venom that intrudes,
A visitor unwelcome, into scenes
Sacred to neatness and repose—the alcove,
The chamber or refectory—may die;
A necessary act incurs no blame.
Not so when, held within their proper bounds,
And guiltless of offense, they range the air,
Or take their pastime in the spacious field;
There they are privileged; and he that hunts
Or harms them there is guilty of a wrong,
Disturbs the economy of Nature's realm,
Who, when she formed, designed them an abode.
The sum is this: If man's convenience, health
Or safety interfere, his rights and claims
Are paramount, and must extinguish theirs;
Else they are all—the meanest things that are—
As free to live, and to enjoy that life,
As God was free to form them at the first,
Who in His sovereign wisdom made them all,
Ye, therefore, who love mercy, teach your sons
To love it, too.

GOOSEBERRY PIE

By Sidney Burt.

They may boast, if they like, of their bacon and greens;
They may talk of roast turkey and game;
They may sing loud the praises of Boston baked beans,
These all may be just what they claim.
Roast beef and plum pudding may answer for some,
And oysters in stew or a fry,
I relish them all, but my greatest delight
Is a big piece of gooseberry pie.

Chorus.

For there's nothing like gooseberry pie, says I.
Oh, don't I like gooseberry pie!
Since the time of the flood,
There's been nothing so good,
So luscious as gooseberry pie.

It was my favorite luncheon when toddling around,
A youngster of three years or more,
How I'd snuff up the fragrance that often arose
Through the cracks of the old oven door;
And now I've grown older, I love it still more,
And shall till the day that I die,
And the one who would seek for my friendship must first
Fill me chuck full of gooseberry pie.

As my teeth gently press through its lovely brown crust,
And the moisture it holds is set free,
It sends through my frame such a thrill of delight,
Oh, it's luscious as luscious can be!
There's a girl here that's taken a fancy to me,
I can tell by the glance of her eye,
But the one that I marry must first understand
How to make a good gooseberry pie.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE

By Margaret E. Sangster.

Our darling little Florence, our b
ing and our pride,
With dimpled cheeks, and golden
and brown eyes open wide,
To look at every pretty thing,
flying in to me;
"O please," she pleaded earnestly
want a Christmas tree."

"Who put that in your head, my
There's one at Sunday school
And you will see its laden boughs
lovely presents full.
"Yes," said the child, "but I would
one of my very own,
And I will ask my company to
myself alone.

"I had a dream last night; I se
out in the woods to be,
And growing up right in the sn
saw a splendid tree;
Two little angels hovered near,
while I watched they sprea
Their fairy wings, and seemed to
a curtain o'er my head.

"The tree was shining like the
with tapers burning bright,
And happy faces seemed to
around it in the night;
The little angels talked and ta
they said: 'This is the tree
That we've been keeping beautiful
Florence dear to see.

"'We'll lift it clear, we'll bear it
we'll take it to her door,
The prettiest, greenest Christmas
we'll set it on her floor,
And if she asks the guests she o
we'll linger there and sing,
Our voices blending in with their
cheerily they ring.'"

"A lovely dream, indeed," I said;
whom will you invite?
We'll find a tree quite easily, and
its boughs with light;
But baby is not old enough to have
playmates come,
And yours are all engaged, my
each in her own bright ho

"I thought I'd go to Bridget's h
and ask her little Kate,
And that bare-footed boy who
us matches at the gate;
And we will dress them up with
and stockings to begin,
And give them presents; I will pu
my own money in.

"You ought to see the doll poor
thinks so superb,
Its dingy face is just as brown as
old bunch of herb,
And all the sawdust's pouring ou
broken arm, and yet
She loves it, and considers it a be
and a pet.

"Poor Johnny has no mother. His
are bare and blue,
And his eyes have such a hungry
when he dares to look at yo
I think it would be sweet to give
of Christmas joy
And happiness—don't you—to su
little boy?"

Well, children have their way
me, and Florence has a wa
That is so free from selfishness
gentle and so gay,
We love to please her; that's the t
We helped her all we could
And half a dozen little guests ar
the tree there stood.

Its branches hung with golden
dolls and dishes and drums
Elephants, horses, and woolly
and boxes of sugar-plums;
A trumpet was given to Johnny
terribly frightened the cat,
And the top of his Christmas
crowned when we gave hi
soldier hat.

Our baby was charmed with a r
and for Florence's dainty se
Was a music-box that played
tunes from its niche on a
wood shelf;
And Katie brooded over her doll
sort of motherly rapture,
Holding it close lest a ruthless
its form from her grasp sh
capture;
And Bridget's jolly, half-moon
beamed over the happy scen
The tree was a tree to be glad a
and Florence felt like a qu

For somehow, not only for Christ
but all the long year throu
The joy that you give to others i
joy that comes back to yo
And the more you spend in bles
the poor, the lonely, and sa
The more to your heart's posses
returns to make you glad.

MRS. FOGARTY'S CHRISTM CAKE

Author Unknown.

As I sat by my window last evening
The letter man brought unto me
A little gilt-edged invitation,
Saying: "Gilhooley, come over to
Sure, I knew that the Fogarty's se
So I went, for old friendship's sak
And the first thing they gave m
tackle
Was a slice of Mrs. Fogarty's cak

CHORUS.

There were plums and prunes and
ries,
Raisins, citron and cinnamon, too
There were nutmegs, cloves and be
And the lid was nailed on with g
There were caraway seeds in a
dance,
Sure it would build up a fine stom
ache,
You could kill a man twice after e
a slice
Of Mrs. Fogarty's Christmas cake.

Mrs. Fogarty, proud as a peacock,
Kept smiling and blinking away,
Till she fell over Flanagan's brogan
And spilled a whole brewing of tay,
"Oh, Gilhooley," cried she, "you're
eating,
Try a little bit more for my sake;
"No thanks, Mrs. Fogarty," sez I,
"But I'd like the receipt of that ca

Miss Mulligan wanted to taste it,
But really there wasn't no use;
They worked at it over an hour,
And couldn't get none of it loose,
Till Fogarty went for the hatchet,
And Killy came in with a saw;
That cake was enough, by the power
To paralyze any man's jaw.

McFadden complained of his stomac
McCormick complained of his head;
McNulty laid down on the sofa,
And swore that he wished he was d
Miss Dally fell down in hysterics,
And there she did wiggle and shak
While every man swore he was pois
Through eating Mrs. Fogarty's cak

POEMS REQUESTED

One of our Ohio readers would
the poem entitled Be Careful W
You Say.

The Rose of Kentucky is the tit
a song wanted by one of our
York friends. It starts like this:
Rose of Kentucky and me, many y
ago, ol' massa made us free."

From Indiana is a call for the p
Way Down on the Rio Grande.

A lady friend of ours in Mich
wants this: "I know a little ma
whom I ever shall adore, from I
that bright and sunny land."

From California comes a request
the poem called Pawpaws is Ripe.

From Pennsylvania is a request
these: How Big Was Alexander,
and a poem of which this is a
"'Tis not all in the bringing up,
folks say what they will."

Up in Michigan is one who w
the song, I'll Hang My Harp o
Willow Tree.

The song called A Sweet Little
ter from Home is asked for. Par
it is this: "Good news I've recei
from the cottage so dear, from
home far away o'er the sea."

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:
Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.
Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

THANKFUL FOR THINGS HE HAS NOT

Dear M. G. R's.—This is a Good Cheer Page as well as a Peace Page, therefore I shall choke back quotations from the ancient poets about the dull November days, and the sere and yellow leaf.

The beautiful Thanksgiving festival is one of the many bright spots in this month. Gratitude is an element in human nature that needs to be cultivated, because ingratitude causes many heartaches in this world. Every day should be a thanksgivng day, but it is right and proper that a special day for thanksgiving should be set apart.

I am thankful for many things I have not. I am thankful I have not the toothache, the grip, a presidential bee buzzing in my old fur cap, or a rankling hatred in my heart toward anybody, not even a Democrat.

Sometimes I think the material blessings we receive dim our spiritual vision. However, it is hard for us poor human beings to get a very clear vision of the spiritual only through the medium of the material. If we look at this matter in the right way we shall get a beautiful vision of the goodness of God through the medium of a good Thanksgiving dinner.

Editors all say they have nothing but codfish and prunes for their Thanksgiving dinner, but I hope our editor will fare better. Perhaps Tim Hooligan will be fat enough by that time and I know Brother Si will send a pumpkin pie made from a "genuwine' Hubbard squash.

Now, dear friends, I feel quite well acquainted with you. Let us increase the size of Sister Elizabeth's audience by sending in a great long list of subscribers; that is the main thing. As a side issue we should pen a letter occasionally. If you can't pen a letter, pen a mite.—Old Hayseed, New York.

I think you are right, my friend, about the connection existing between the material and spiritual. It is not easy to be spiritual, or grateful, or thankful, if one is hungry or cold or has a pain. Therefore, having none of these is a reason for being thankful.

Prunes and codfish would not be hard tack to me. I like them both, but I am invited out to Thanksgiving dinner, and I suspect we shall have turkey. I'll let you know next week. Come again.—Sister Elizabeth.

BOOKS AND NATURE

Can you make room for a jolly Montana boy? When I last visited your circle, I was a Kentuckian, but now I am in the midst of the Rockies. I hardly know whether my letter will come under the head of hobby or nature. I do not know that I have a hobby, but if so, it is books, as literature and nature are my favorite studies. At present I have a fine location for either.

The deer are plentiful in this part of the state, though one may hunt for days and never get sight of one, they are so cunning and have such a keen sense of smell, that one must travel against the wind, or he will very seldom see one.

The gray wolf is very numerous, also. They may be seen skulking along a fence or cliff, shortly after daylight, returning from their night's prowling. I think they have their retreat call, late in the morning, as one howling, sounds like a half dozen or more. If this escapes the waste basket, I shall come again and tell you of a ten days' travel in Yellowstone Park and my experience with the bears. I wish you all a merry Thanksgiving.—Scrub, Montana.

Your letter made its escape, you see. —Elizabeth.

HOPE IS HER HOBBY

Dear Blade Readers—I have been a Blade reader ever since I was a child, and have appreciated it above all other papers. As this is my first letter I would better introduce myself. I have a husband and two children and live on a lot of five acres, just back of Barnesville, Ohio. I have my windows filled with flowers, and at this time of year they look very pretty. We have a nice horse and carriage, and I enjoy country life very much. Hope is my hobby.—Pinkie, Ohio.

An Answered Prayer

May I come in this morning and take off my "bunnit" long enough to tell you how my first, sincere prayer was answered?

My father's farm lay snugly at the foot of one of the ranges of the Green mountains, in the old Green mountain state. It was one summer's day in the early fifties that my mother said to me: "Old Brownie is sitting somewhere. I want you to watch her to her nest and find it before her eggs are spoiled."

Brownie was a native hen and as alert as a partridge. For a long time she eluded me. She would dodge in and out, here and there, but at last she started through the orchard. I was in full pursuit. Over the fence she went into the pasture, where there were many knolls of brakes. In getting over the fence I lost sight of her, for I had to climb while she flew. I hunted and hunted for a long time, loth to give it up, then a thought struck me. Down on my knees, with closed eyes and clasped hands, I fervently prayed to find the nest out there, alone in the pasture, with only the All-Seeing One to hear me.

On renewing my search, I frightened a little fledgling from its nest on the ground. My thought was to catch it and put it back in the nest so the mother bird could feed it. That, too, gave me a chase darting along the cowpath and in and out of the grass. After following it quite a way, I made a final dash for it. It went into a clump of brakes. I ran my hand and arm in after it when out flew the old hen, nearly frightening my soul from my little body. I forgot all about the bird. No mortal could feel prouder than I when I climbed the fence with my apron full of eggs and carried them home to mother.—Soldier's Widow, Vermont.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:
Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

MAY ROSES

Mornin' Friends—No, thank you, I will not sit down, as my sleeves are rolled up. I bring this bunch of May roses from Pennsylvania. They actually bloomed this month. You may like them with those sweet peas we had from Michigan, last week.

My good man has gone to town, a distance of 14 miles. I am fearing he will be cold. Muriel has gone to school. My little ones are enjoying a picture book. I have trouble in remembering what I read and it is very annoying, as I like to tell my John all that is interesting. I am hungry, not for turkey, but for information regarding the management of small children during the winter months. What should they be taught at home and how should they be amused when the mother is sewing, and how to correct peevish children, also jealousy among them. Should boys be deprived of dolls?

How many mothers help their little ones prepare their school lessons for the next day? As you give out the spelling, try writing down the difficult words, and then have the children copy them a number of times.

Thanking you for your attention and the benefit I am sure to receive, I remain.—Just Plain Me, Pennsylvania.

TRUE TO HIS FIRST LOVE

Will you let me talk a little while? I am an Ohio boy, over 67 years of age. I took The Blade when I was 15 years old. It was the first paper I ever took. My father would tell me to read to him the most important news. I did not then know how to select for him. I enjoyed Nasby's letters from the Cross Roads, where he and Baskum were always arguing. Nasby was a good editor.

I am reading eight papers, but The Blade is the first one read upon receiving it. I am a reporter for five papers and yet have time to write to The Blade.

Well, if this is not consigned to the waste basket, I may come again. I should like to hear from the Green Mountain Boy again. I must leave you, I am so busy.—J. T. David, Sarahsville, Ohio.

BELIEVES IN PEACE

Dear Readers of the Peace Page—I have thought so often of writing, so after reading Uncle Rube's letter, I was determined to write and inform him that the "Wider Brown," is not the only widow that can cook. My hobby is not cats, it is a good cow, and a plenty to cook.

I surely believe in peace. I try to teach it in my family all of the time, but some times, the children have their little fusses. Now if this is printed, I will come again—Belle of Indiana.

PROUD OF HER BOY

Dear Friends—It has been some time since I wrote a letter to the good, old Blade, so tonight, while baby is asleep and my husband is attending lodge, I will write. I said "baby" was asleep. Well, you did not know we had a sweet, little "bud of promise," did you? The last time I wrote, we did not have him, but if you could peep into our home and see how proud we are, you would be surprised. He will soon be three months old and can laugh out loud. He is good at times and bad at times, but we love him just the same. We had him christened in the Cumberland church by our pastor, the Rev. McLain.

We still take The Blade and never miss reading it. My father took it when I was a little, wee tot. Well, I am so proud of our boy, I want to tell you his name. It is "James Franklin." We talked of calling him "James Corbett," for we fully expect him to be a big prize fighter. He keeps his fists closed so tight. When I get his picture taken, I am going to send it to Elizabeth for The Blade. Will she put it in the paper?

I see so many letters in The Blade and some have so much good advice in them. Aunt Mary from Georgia, wrote about how to have a happy home. I already know how, but there are a good many who do not. There are people, who are almost crazy about money, money, and do not stop to think of anything else. Money is very nice, if it is put to a good use, but it is the ruin of many.

Well, the baby is awake and the "man" has come. If this does not find the waste basket, I will come again, sometime this winter.—Mrs. F. M. H., Chandler, Indiana.

Elizabeth will put the baby's picture in the paper, if it will look well in print. All photographs do not take kindly to printer's ink.

OUR COOK BOOK

By BLADE HOUSEKEEPERS.

From north, south, east and west, in response to our request for a recipe for buckwheat cakes, without buttermilk, have come recipes of various manners and customs, all of which reach the same result, when put to the test. While I cannot use all of these, there is one thing sure, after reading them, if it ever comes my way, I shall be able to mix and bake buckwheat cakes, with grace and skill. I thank all of you good girls for the interest you have taken in this matter.—Elizabeth.

Busy Grandma's Buckwheat Cakes.

Place one slice of yeast bread in a gallon bowl. Cover with boiling water. Dissolve one yeast cake in cold water, using either compressed or yeast foam. When thoroughly dissolved, add yeast to the bread, then add one quart of cold water. Stir in enough buckwheat and wheat flour to make a thick batter. Use three parts buckwheat and two parts wheat flour. Keep the batter in warm room till morning. When ready to bake the cakes, take out some of the batter. Put into a basin. Add one heaping teaspoonful of baking soda and one of salt. Now add boiling water to make thin enough to bake. Be sure the water is boiling. Try not to mix up more than is wanted for one baking, as it makes the supply batter sour if it is put back.

When the cake baking is finished, put one slice of wheat bread and three cold cakes into basin. Turn into this one pint of boiling water. When cool, mash fine and add one pint of cold water. Turn this into the original batter and thicken with the buckwheat and wheat flour as before—three parts buckwheat, and two parts wheat. Be sure to keep the bowl clean above the batter, so it will not sour. Keep the batter as cold as possible without freezing. After the second morning the cakes will be good. I have used this recipe for twenty-five years. I live on a farm of 370 acres, where from 60 to 70 cows are milked, so it is not for want of buttermilk that I use it. Hoping this will help some one to have a good breakfast, I am, A Busy Grandma, New York.

Buckwheat Cakes No 2.

Half a cake of yeast foam soaked in half a cup of warm water. When soft, place in basin with two cups of warm water and salt enough to season. Thicken with buckwheat flour and let rise until morning, then dissolve one-half teaspoonful of soda in a little hot water and add to the batter when it is ready for use. If a little of the batter is left, it will not require any more yeast to start the next "batch," and you will find the second stirring will be better than the first. Always remember to put in the soda each morning.—Mrs. E. T. Blank, Ohio.

Stacked Cakes.

Bake large cakes, placing butter between each layer, until you have a number you think sufficient. Cut across the stack of cakes once in the center each way, making it in quarters, and serve with syrup.—Mrs. M. A. Wilson, Brainard, Minnesota.

Chocolate Pie.

First, cover the bottom of the pan with crust and stick with a fork. Take one quart of milk and put about three-fourths of it on the stove to heat. Then take one and a half cups of granulated sugar, two heaping tablespoons of flour; three of chocolate and two eggs, saving the white of one for frosting. Stir the flour, sugar, chocolate and eggs together, and thin with the rest of the milk. When the milk on the stove nears the boiling point, pour in the chocolate mixture, stirring swiftly to prevent lumps. Stir constantly until it boils about one minute, adding a lump of butter the size of an egg.

For the frosting: One cup of granulated sugar with water enough to moisten it well. Let boil until it threads. Beat the white of egg very stiff, adding a little lemon flavoring. Pour the syrup very slowly into the egg and stir swiftly. Then beat until it gets smooth and stiff. This is enough for two pies.—Mrs. W. S. Schenk, North Manchester, Indiana.

Fried Vegetables.

Slice, then roll in flour and fry in hot butter, or part butter and lard. When brown, turn and brown the other side, keeping the slices whole. Turnips are good fried in this way, also green corn and cabbage. Do not roll the corn and cabbage in flour.

Whole Fried Potatoes.

Boil potatoes till tender. Have just a little hot lard in the spider and in this fry the potatoes without slicing. —From a good cook who lives in Tioga, Pa., and does not care to have her name published.

Home Made Toilet Soap

Put six gallons of water in a pot. Dissolve six pounds of sal soda in it. When it boils, pour it over two and a half pounds of white lime, unslaked. Stir well and let stand for two days, stirring it often. Pour off the clear lye. Place over the fire, adding four pounds of tallow and six pounds of lard. When boiled, perfume with two ounces of sassafras oil. Color with vermillion. Pour in a tub or tight box to harden. This soap is fine.—Mrs. L. C. Kuntz, Illinois.

MARY CASSIDY'S PIE-PICNIC

By ELIZABETH AYRES

"Sure, 'tis what ye'll have, whether ye like it or not," says Mary Cassidy, her givin' me the back answer, me havin' said, 'twas the likes o' Ann Donovan that was hatin' the sight av thim holidays.

"First 'tis Thanksgivin'," says I. Thin 'tis Christmas, an' thin 'tis New Year's, wid no rist for your soul, let alone the children runnin' wild from school, an' wid Donovan offen his job, an' raisin' the divil, for lack av anything else to do. For why should the likes av us Cassidys an' Donovans be thankful?" says I.

"Aw," says Mary Cassidy, "'tis the grand crowd we are, an' us all breathin' that hearty. 'Tis Ireland that'll sure be saved, whilst the names av Cassidy an' Donovan is still wrote over the door. More power to thim. Sure, 'tis us that's the iligant bunch."

Wid that 'twas us that took an' gave wan grand laugh, wid Mary Cassidy that sassy actin' an' gay. An' for why? I dunno, savin' 'tis the way wid her.

'Twas me that had the sad heart, wid no turkey in sight for Thanksgivin' day, that same bein' that high, they was high livin', 'twas not for the likes av the Donovans to be touchin' wid a long pole.

"Aw," says I, near cryin', "'tis a hard world for the poor."

"Let alone us Irish," says Mary Cassidy, her flappin' her two hands in the air, wid a get-away motion. "What's ailin' ye, Ann Donovan," says she, "actin' that heart-broke? 'Tis me that's near thinkin' ye're dead. Sure ye might as well be dead as heart-broke, savin' ye get no wake, whin 'tis heart-broke ye are," says she, speakin' wid gayness.

'Twas me that gave wan laugh, me havin' no other back answer.

'Twas me that was settin' in Mary Cassidy's kitchen, me havin' dropped me work in the middle, an' cut acrost the yard to see what Mary Cassidy was doin', her not havin' came over since the night before. Sure, 'twas her that was pie-makin', wid Dennis, her youngest, settin' forninst the table, himself lettin' on pie-makin', too, wid a lump of dough, which same was near black as a coal. 'Twas Mary Cassidy that gave me wan look, her sayin' wid proudness, "sure, 'tis me Dennis that do be pie-makin', the same as his ma."

Wid that, Dennis, him favorin' showin' off, took and t'rowed his dough down on the floor, him yellin' to beat the band for his ma to be pickin' up that same, which she took an' done, as miny times as Dennis t'rowed down his dough, though 'tis not the clothes of no thin woman that Mary Cassidy wears. "Now what do ye know about that?" says she, an' her red in the face wid stoopin' an' laughin', an' her speakin' wid proud airs!

"For why do ye be makin' thim pies, Mary Cassidy?" says I. "Ye actin' the rich woman, wid money for pie-makin', let alone pie-feedin' to the Cassidy bunch, which same is no slouch av a job, ye bein' the mother av eight, let alone Cassidy."

"'Tis me that's well-knowin' that same, Ann Donovan," says she "'Tis wan grand pie-picnic we do be havin'. Sure, 'tis the lady I accommodates wid washin', that took an' gave me wan ilegant crock av mince-mate for pie-makin', an' 'tis me that's doin' that same. 'Tis us Cassidys that'll have enough pie for the wanct, if 'tis pie we're niver havin' again, me havin' took an' used the whole crock, givin' me Dennis the lavins to scrape up wid a spoon, which same he has done, which ye may well know, Ann Donovan, be the looks av his face."

Sure, 'twas Dennis that was the fierce sight, wid the juice from the mince-mate, spreadin', all over his face, let alone mussin' up his ears wid that same, an' him that sassy an' happy-actin'. If ye'd the heart av a mother, ye'd av called him an angel child.

'Twas Mary Cassidy, whin she'd shoved the last pie in the oven, her havin' made the grand batch, 'twas her that took an' said, her settin' down wid a ton o' coal t'ump, "'Tis me that's wore out, Ann Donovan, wid pie-makin', which same will be shoved under me bed till Thanksgivin' day. 'Tis thin, Mary Cassidy will be the happy woman, wid her family full av pie, let alone Cassidy, him favorin' thim pies to beat the band, an' him settin', pipe-smokin', wid his chair agen the wall, not lettin' wan word outen him, whilst 'tis me that's well-knowin' 'tis not him that's mad."

"'Tis not the likes o' Donovan that'll be havin' Thanksgivin' pie, let alone turkey," says I, speakin' wid coldness, me feeling that heart-broke an' sore.

'Twas Mary Cassidy that took an' gave me wan look, her sayin', speakin' wid stylish airs, "'Tis wan Thanksgivin' party I do be havin', comin' the day," says she.

"Whom do ye be intindin' to ask?" says I, speakin wid formality.

"The name do be Donovan," says she, speakin' wid politeness.

"Is it?" says I.

"It is," says she.

Wid that, we both gave wan grin, the wan to the other, an' 'twas me that was heart-broke no more.

"Is it turkey ye do be havin', Mary Cassidy," says I, speakin' wid manners.

"'Tis not me that's namin' the bird," says she, speakin' wid formality.

Wid that, 'twas me that took an' w'nt home, me havin' the heart to be doin' me work.

'Twas us Donovans an' Cassidys was the grand crowd on Thanksgivin' day, wid ivery wan av us there, me havin' took all av me dishes over, let alone scrubbin' me family till their hides was broke through an' thim beggin' to be scrubbed no more.

"Sure, 'tis a stand up an' set down party," says Mary Cassidy, whin all av the bunch was there, "wid more standin' up thin settin' down, saving ye take to the floor," says she, which same 'twas the young wans that took an' done, thim settin' in a row agen the wall, wid the rist av us at the table, savin' Katie, the Cassidys' eldest, an' Mary Cassidy, herself havin' no time to set down.

'Twas Katie that was passin' the dinner, her havin' grand sport, wid Mickey, me eldest, him bein' a baseball player, an' him offen his job, wid him crackin' jokes to beat the band, an' Katie, that sassy-actin'!

'Twas Cassidy that sat spachless, like a wooden Indian, him bein' that proud of havin' a party. 'Twas the young Cassidys and Donovans agen the wall that was iligant behavin', savin' whin no wan was lookin'. 'Twas thin, some hittin', an' shovin' was goin' on, wid no harm done, an no wan sayin' wan word agen the noise.

"Sure, 'tis only the wanct ye can be young. Let thim go to it," says Mary Cassidy.

'Twas her that was standin' forninst the stove, dishin' the dinner, it bein' no turkey at all, at all. 'Twas wan grand kettleful of corn beef an' cabbage, which same is no bird, though fillin'. 'Twas Mary Cassidy that was lettin' on 'twas turkey, her sayin' "what part will ye have, Mr. Donovan? A bit av the white mate, or is it a drumstick ye'll take?"

'Twas him that was sayin', speakin' wid gallantry, "'tis the heart I do be favorin', Mrs. Cassidy, an' it be the same to you."

'Twas Dennis, the Cassidys' youngest, that let out the pie before it was time for pie-havin', him havin' took an' crawled under the bed, us not missin' him from the crowd, till 'twas him that crawled out again, wid his face all over pie.

'Twas Mary Cassidy that let out wan screech, whin 'twas her that saw what Dennis had took an' done.

"Aw," says she, "what do you know about that? 'Tis him that'll have me climbin' the wall. Katie," says she, "ye may now take an' pass thim pies, me Dennis havin' let out that same,' says she, speakin' wid dignity.

'Twas the grand pie-picnic we was havin', us no more favorin' corn beef an' cabbage, whin 'twas Katie that was passin' thim pies. Whin there was no more pie for the eatin', 'twas no more pie that we ate, an' 'twas Donovan that was sayin', wid gallantry, "aw, Mrs. Cassidy, thim was grand pies."

'Twas Mary Cassidy that was sayin', "'tis me that's glad-hearted, 'tis ye that's favorin' thim pies, let alone me corn beef an' cabbage, which same is no Thanksgivin' bird. "Am I a liar?" says she, tippin' me wan wink av her eye.

"Ye can be havin' home, swate home, wid a crust av dry bread, let alone corn beef an' cabbage, if 'tis swatened wid mince pie," says she. "Aw, sure, 'tis me that's the happy woman this day!"

'Twas her that had me near dyin' wid laughin' an' no more hatin' the holidays, wid ivery wan av us, savin' herself, her not havin' time for eatin', that full av mince pie.

UCH WE EAT MES FROM CANS

ue of Preserved and anned Food Output Increases 20 Per Cent.

ashington, Nov. 23.—A prelimy statement of the general reof the Thirteenth Census of eslishments engaged in the industry nning and preserving, was issued y by Census Director Durand. des establishments engaged in ning proper, it includes statistics establishments manufacturing les, preserves, sauces and soups, does not account dfor meats, s and similar articles canned or does not account for meats, ing establishments.

e general summary shows ines in all the items at the cenof 1909 as compared with that 1904.

ere were 3,767 establishments in and 3,168 in 1904, an increase 9 per cent.

e capital invested as reported in was $119,207,000, a gain of $39,-000, or 50 per cent, over $79,246,-in 1904. The average capital per blishment was approximately 000 in 1909 and $25,000 in 1904. e value of products was $157,-000 in 1909 and $130,466,000 in , an increase of $26,635,000, or er cent. The average per estabment was approximately $42,000 909 and $41,000 in 1904.

e cost of materials used was 823,000 in 1909, as against $83,-000 in 1904, an increase of $18,-000, or 22 per cent. In addition e component materials which r into the products of the estabents for the census year there ncluded fuel, rent of power and and mill supplies.

lue Added, Salaries and Wages.

e value added by manufacture $55,278,000 in 1909 and $47,318,-in 1904, an increase of $7,960,000, 17 per cent. This item formed per cent of the total value of ducts in 1909 and 36 per cent in . The value added by manufacrepresents the difference between cost of materials used and the e of products after the manufacng processes have been expended n them. It is the best measure the relative importance of indus-

e number of salaried officials and ks was 7,760 in 1909 and 5,628 in , an increase of 38 per cent; r salaries increased from $5,231,-to $7,863,000, or 50 per cent. e average number of wage-earnemployed during the year was 59,-in 1909 and 56,944 in 1904, an inse of 5 per cent; their wages insed from $16,336,000 to $19,082,-, or 17 per cent. Since this is ely a seasonal industry, the numemployed at certain periods of year greatly exceeds the average ber for the year as a whole. e primary horsepower was 81,179 1909 and 60,831 in 1904, an inse of 33 per cent.

etables Lead List of Products.

all the products, canned vegbles were put up in the greatest ntity both in 1904 and in 1909, insing from 29,579,616 cases to 32,-343, or 10 per cent. Canned tooes led with 12,883,414 cases in . Peas were canned to the numof 5,873,748 cases and beans, 4,923 cases. Corn decreased from 99,597 cases in 1904 to 7,447,765 1909, or 34 per cent.

anned fruits increased from 4,-241 cases in 1904 to 5,350,015, or per cent in 1909. There were 9,601 cases of peaches in 1909. apples, 1,169,730 cases were ned in 1909 and 490,341 in 1904, increase of 139 per cent, and of cots there were 562,811 cases in and 539,815 in 1904, an increase per cent. The number of cases anned pears decreased from 789,-in 1904 to 628,485 in 1909, or 20 cent. For berries of all kinds, 244 cases were reported in 1909 489,637 in 1904, an increase of per cent.

e figures for dried fruits do not ude those reported from farms. total quantity dried increased m 343,579,623 pounds in 1904 to 328,767 in 1909, a gain of 41 per . Of these products, raisins are with 195,744,767 pounds in 1909 121,409,881 in 1904, an increase 61 per cent. Prunes came second h 138,698,490 pounds in 1909.

Fewer Oysters Canned.

e figures for oysters do not come those which are canned or ked without undergoing some prod of preservation. The decrease ed in canned oysters from 59,-043 pounds in 1904 to 28,192,392 1909, or 52 per cent, is due to retion in catch and improved methof shipping raw oysters.

f the canned fish, salmon increasfrom 48,128,926 pounds in 1904 to 51,528 in 1909, or 107 per cent, sardines from 87,224,524 pounds 96,694,284, or 4 per cent. Smoked rose from 36,617,904 pounds to 14,989, or 9 per cent, and salted from 111,728,665 pounds to 128,-299, or 15 per cent.

erring largely leads among smokfish, there being 21,369,856 pounds 1909 and 19,737,537 in 1904, an ease of 8 per cent. Salmon fols with 6,836,099 pounds in 1909 6,833,560 in 1904, an increase of than 1 per cent.

mong the salted fish, herring ws the greatest increase, its probeing 21,718,467 pounds in 1909 15,824,192 in 1904, a gain of 37 cent. Cod advanced from 48,-819 pounds in 1904 to 49,494,338 1909, or 2 per cent.

xty-nine establishments in 1909 aged primarily in the manufacture other products reported canned ts and vegetables, dried fruits, canned, smoked and salted fish as products. In 1904 there were 22 establishments, not counting se engaged in drying fruits. Adthese quantities so reported to totals in the table, the number cases of fruits and vegetables bees 38,156,477 in 1909 and 34,348,-in 1904; of dried fruits, 485,350,-in 1909; while the number of nds of fish and oysters in 1909 is eased to 408,363,664 and in 1904 87,272,170.

20 Christmas Post Cards 10c
Very Choicest Gold Embossed
y assortment of 20 Artistic Christmas, Year and Birthday Cards in exquisite and Household Magazine 3 months, for only 10 cts. J. H. Seymour, 203 W. th St., Topeka, Kan.

ADIES $1000 Reward! I positively guarantee my Great Successful "MONTHLY" Remedy. Safely relieves some of the longest, most obstinate, abnormal cases in 3 to 5 days. No harm, pain or interference with work. MAIL $1.50. Double Strength $2.00. D. SOUTHINGTON CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Wife Will Help Rule Philadelphia

Philadelphia, Nov. 23.—Mrs. Rudolph Blankenburg, the wife of the mayor-elect, has some ideas of her own regarding politics and civic reforms, and she says she will help her husband solve the many problems that he will encounter when he becomes the city's chief executive.

Mrs. Blankenburg has long been an ardent suffragist and is identifed with the movement to win the ballot for women.

KING'S CHAPLAIN FLEES

Warrant as Absconder Issued for Rev. Percival Farrar in London.

London, Nov. 23.—The Rev. Frederick Percival Farrar, the husband of an American girl, Nora Davis, who is a sister of Richard Harding Davis, and for several years domestic chaplain to King George and Queen Mary; also honorary chaplain to the Dowager Queen Alexandra, has fled London. This fact became known yesterday following the issuance of a warrant for his arrest as an absconder.

Farrar is well known in the United States. His father, Dean Walter Farrar, was a close friend of the late George W. Childs, proprietor of the Philadelphia Ledger, and at his request Mr. Childs made a place for the son as a reporter on his paper. It was while thus employed that the younger Farrar met Miss Davis.

The official London Gazette issued last night contained notice of the Rev. Mr. Farrar's dismissal from his post in the royal household and the warrant followed. It was reported that an investigation into his public conduct has been going on for some time and that revelations of a sensational nature relative to his moral standing are imminent.

Dean Farrar, late Bishop of Antigua, has held, besides various posts of importance in Guiana, the rectory of Hawk church, has been acting warden of the Jamaica Church Theological College and Commissary in England of the Bishop of Guiana. Dean Farrar is the author of a number of works, among which is one on the "Cultus of the Sacred Heart."

WAS TO MARRY AVIS

Pastor Richeson Outlines Course of Defense He Will Pursue.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 27.—The Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson, of Cambridge, in jail charged with the murder of Miss Avis Linnell, has outlined his defense which his lawyers will set up next January when the minister is called upon to answer the charge of murder.

Dr. Herbert O'Connor, of the Idaho state prison commission, consulted with the accused clergyman recently and through his courtesy the defense of the minister was made known today.

"I shall not attempt to deny any previous engagement to Avis Linnell," said the Rev. Mr. Richeson to Dr. O'Connor, "or the fact that such an engagement existed, but I shall affirm our engagement was broken by mutual consent owing to Miss Linnell's intention to pursue a professional career.

Wanted Opera Career.

"Miss Linnell, in breaking our engagement, told me she had changed her views; that her ambition was to become an opera singer and that the lot of a country minister's wife had lost its allurement for her.

"I in no way was responsible for Avis Linnell's physical condition and only learned of it to my sorrow and surprise when she unbosomed herself to me as her former pastor and bethrothed, seeking the sympathy and relief which I found myself unable to give."

In regard to securing the poison, the Rev. Mr. Richeson said:

"As to the manner in which Avis procured the cyanide of potassium, I have no idea."

Has Lots of Nerve.

"The Rev. Mr. Richeson appeared calm and imperturbable," said Dr. O'Connor, "and is awaiting stolidly the judgment of a jury in the awful crime of which he is accused. Regret for the unfortunate young woman's untimely death and sorrow that the cloth he wears should be smirched even slightly by the prison taint are assuredly present, but all fear as to his vindication and release is gone.

"He has evidently taken the best of care of himself physically and his confinement and the nervous strain do not seem to have left any appreciable traces.

"The man must be a marvel of self-control and mentality. Not one in ten thousand in the face of the damning chain of circumstantial evidence which the prosecution is welding, whether innocent or guilty, could show as little outward concern as does Clarence Richeson."

PIMPLES SO DISFIGURING HE SHUNNED FRIENDS

"I was bothered with pimples and blackheads in the worst way for over four years. My face and arms were completely covered. The pimples would come out on my face and fester all up. They would scab over and make my face sore, besides being so disfiguring that I shunned my friends. One night a friend advised me to try Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. I would wash my face first with hot water and Cuticura Soap, and then put on some Cuticura Ointment, let it stay on five minutes, and then wash my face again with the Cuticura Soap. It would draw the blackheads out as nice, and the pimples, oh say, it was one grand relief to go among my friends and be jolly again. After using two cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment, my face is as smooth as if there never had been a pimple on it. I hope others will profit by them as much as I have. I know they will after giving them just one trial." (Signed) Arthur E. Caswell, R. F. D., No. 2, Portsmouth, N. H., May 6, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world, a liberal sample of each, with 32-page book on the skin will be sent free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. KK, Boston.

TWO GUILTY IN TRIAL

Verdict Returned Against Men Who Attacked School Teacher.

Lincoln Center, Kan., Nov. 25.—Two of the three men charged with complicity in the tarring of Miss Mary Chamberlain, a school teacher, John Schmidt and Sherril Clark, yesterday were found guilty of assault and battery by a jury in Judge Grover's court, while A. N. Simms, the third defendant, was acquitted.

The jury was out for nearly thirty hours. Sentence was deferred to permit attorneys to argue a motion for a new trial.

Earlier in the day the court imposed sentences of one year each in jail (the extreme penalty) on Everett G. Clark, Jay Fitzwater, Watson Scranton and Edward Ricord, assailants of Miss Chamberlain, who confessed before the present trial began. The court ruled the men must pay the costs of the prosecution.

Ricord already was in jail, having been surrendered by his bondsmen seventy-seven days ago. The court told the three other men that they might have a reasonable length of time in which to straighten out their business affairs. Fitzwater and Scranton said they were ready to go to jail next week. Clark's business interests may keep him busy for a month.

Both the convicted and the confessed men took their sentences colmly. None of the confessed men offered any reason why they should not be sentenced and the court made no comment on the crime.

The aged father of Jay Fitzwater, a widely known preacher in this part of Kansas, saw his son arraigned. He is greatly downcast over the boy's disgrace.

"It was a shocking crime," he said. "I so expressed myself before I knew my son was implicated."

The most surprising feature of the verdict was the conviction of Schmidt. He is a quiet little farmer, against whom, it was thought by attorneys, the state made a weak case.

Mary Chamberlain was not present. It was said she, too, thought a verdict impossible and left town yesterday for Beverly.

THE MARKETS

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, O., Nov. 28.—Liberal northwest receipts, weak early cables and some liquidation kept wheat steady for a time early today. Later the market derived some support from harder cables firmed up by a stronger tone in the Argentine situation. The European crop report was bearish. Toledo cash and Dec. opened unchanged at 97c, May unchanged at $1.02 and July ⅛c lower at 96c.

Liquidation, especially in December, continued and the market worked steadily lower with few pauses. Cash and December closed 1¼c off at 95¾c, May 1½c down at $1.00½, and July 1⅛c off at 95⅛c.

Closing corn prices: Cash 65c, December 63¾c, May 65⅛c, July 65½c.

Dec. Oats opened unchanged at 49¼c, May unchanged at 52c and July ⅛c off at 48c.

Oats closes: Cash 49¼c, December 49⅛c, May 51¾c, July 47⅞c.

Clover seed receipts were 50 bags against 53 a year ago. Shipments were nil compared with 20 bags a year ago. The market opened strong with cash and Dec., at $12.65, and March at $12.57½. The easily market was firm.

Cash and December closed at $12.65, and March at $12.62½.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Nov. 28.	Close Nov. 27.
TOLEDO.					
Wheat—					
Cash	97	....	....	95¾	97
Dec.	97	....	....	95¾	97
May	1.02	....	....	1.00½	1.02
July	96	....	....	95⅛	96¼
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	65	65¼
Dec.	64½	....	....	63¾	64¼
May	65	....	....	65⅛	65⅛
July	65	....	....	65½	65⅝
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	49¼	49½
Dec	49¼	....	....	49⅛	49¼
May	52	....	....	51¾	52
July	48	....	....	47⅞	48⅛
Clover Seed—					
Cash	12.65	12.67½	....	12.65	12.57½
Dec	12.65	12.67½	....	12.65	12.57½
March	12.57½	....	....	12.62½	12.55
No. 2	....	....	12.35@12.40		....
No. 3	....	....	12.00@12.15		....
Rejected	....	....	11.60@11.85		....
N. E. G.	....	....	8.40@11.25		....
Rye—					
No.	....	....	....	96	97
Timothy—					
Cash	....	....	....	7.42½	7.42½
Dec.	....	....	....	7.45	7.45
March	....	....	....	7.55	7.55
Alsike—					
Cash	....	....	....	10.80	10.80
Dec.	....	....	....	10.85	10.85
March	....	....	....	11.05	11.05
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
Dec.	94⅝	94¾	93¼	93⅜	94⅝
May	1.00¼	1.00¼	98⅝	98½	1.00
July	94?	94½	93⅛	93¼	94¾
Corn—					
Dec.	62⅝	62⅞	....	62⅜	62¾
May	64	64¼	....	63⅞	64
July	64	64⅛	....	63⅞	64
Oats—					
Dec.	46¾	....	....	46½	47⅞
May	49⅝	....	....	49	49¼
July	45¾	....	....	45⅝	45¾
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
Dec	98¾	98⅝	....	97⅛	98⅞
May	1.04⅛	....	....	1.02½	1.04¼
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
Dec	94¼	94¾	....	93⅞	94½
May	99⅞	....	....	98¾	99
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
Dec	....	....	....	1.00½	1.02⅝
May	....	....	....	1.04⅞	1.07
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
Dec	....	....	....	99⅝	1.01⅝
May	....	....	....	1.04	1.06⅛
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
Jan.	16.10	....	....	15.97	16.10
May	16.52	....	....	16.40	16.50
July	....	....	....	15.60	16.62
Lard—					
Jan.	9.22	....	....	9.17	9.25
May	9.47	....	9.42	9.45	9.47
July	9.52	....	....	9.52	9.60
Ribs—					
Jan.	8.40	....	....	8.35	8.40
May	8.65	....	....	8.62	8.67
July	....	....	....	8.60	8.65

Money and Stocks.

New York, Nov. 28.—Wall Street.—The stock market held firm at the opening today, with prices for the most part about on a partity with yesteraday's close. A few choice stocks made good gains. Among these Erie was the most conspicuous, with an advance of a point. The copper shares were strong, Utah Copper, American Smelting and Amalgamated Copper rising ⅝.

The market turned weak in an abrupt fashion and there was a sharp decline under heavy selling. Recessions from the initial prices ran from a point to a point and a half in many cases. Professional operators were the chief sellers. The Gould stocks were weak, and there was some effective realizing in the southern group. Louisville and Nashville fell 1¾ below yesterday's closing, Wabash, pfd., 1½, and Reading, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Utah Copper and International Harvester 1.

Higher prices prevailed after midday, but the inquiry was very small, and the demand satisfied, the market returned to yesterday's closing. Federal Sugar at 64½ compared with 40¼, its previous sale in July last. Third Avenue new securities were freely bought at advancing figures, the 5's gaining 1½.

Trading in stocks was on a considerably smaller scale today and movements were irresolute. Professional traders were generally aligned on the bear side and succeeded in depressing the market for a time after a fairly strong opening in response to the higher scale of quotations in London. United States Steel was attacked with especial severity on account of reports from Washington that the Stanley investigation was not to be abandoned on account of the dissolution suit against the corporation.

Pressure against the market relaxed after 11 o'clock but the list was sluggish and showed little interest in a sharp rally by Lehigh Valley which went to 178¼. Most of the leading operators on the floor figured in the early selling movement which gave rise to the suspicion that the fall in prices was due to an organized bear attack. Gossip had it that a former influential ally of the Gould faction was directing the bear campaign against the general market. Bonds were irregular.

New York Stocks.

New York, Nov. 28, 1911.

Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atl. Coast Line	137½	137½	136¼	137
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co.	118¼	119	118¼	118½
Atchison	107¼	107¼	106⅝	106¾
Am. Car & F. Co.	54¾	54¾	54¼	54¾
Anaconda	39¼	39¼	38⅝	39
Amal. Copper	63⅞	64	62½	64
Am. Smelters	74⅛	74¼	72¾	74
Am. Ag. Chem. com.	55	55	55	55
Am. Tel. & Tel.	140¼	140¼	138¾	139⅛
Am. Tobacco pfd.	100⅞	100⅞	99¾	100¼
Am. Beet Sugar	55⅝	55⅝	54⅝	54¾
Biscuit com.	139¼	139½	139	139½
Balt. & Ohio	102⅞	103	102½	103
B'lyn R. Trans.	78	78¼	77¾	77¾
Cast I. Pipe pfd.	46½	46½	46½	46½
Chicago G. W. pfd.	38	38¾	38	38¾
Canadian Pac.	241½	241¾	241¼	241¾
Clover Leaf	18	18⅝	18	18⅝
Clover Leaf pfd.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Colorado Fuel	27½	27½	27½	27½
Ches. & Ohio	75	75⅛	74½	75¼
Central Leather	22¼	22¼	21⅞	21⅞
Consolidated Gas	140⅝	140⅝	139½	140¼
Can pfd.	91½	91¾	90⅝	91¼
Corn Product com.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
Distillers' Sec.	32	32	31¾	31¾
Erie com.	32½	32½	31½	32
Erie 1st pfd.	53	53	52¼	52½
Gt. Northern pfd.	127¾	127¾	127	127¾
Gt. Northern Ore	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Int. Harvester com.	107	107	104¾	105½
Interborough com.	14½	15¼	14½	15
Interborough pfd.	46¾	47½	46½	47
Louis. & Nash.	158⅝	158⅝	156¾	157¾
Laclede Gas	105½	105½	105½	105½
Merc. Marine pfd.	16⅛	16¼	16	16¼
Missouri Pacific	39	39	39	39⅛
M., K. & T. com.	31¼	31¼	30⅝	30⅝
North. Pacific	119	119	118	119
National Lead	51	51	50⅞	50⅞
Nevada Con's.	18½	18½	18½	18½
Northwestern	145½	145½	145½	145½
North Am. Co.	74	74	74	74
N. Y. Central	107½	107½	107	107
N. & W. com.	110⅝	110¾	110½	110⅝
N. & W. Con. 4's	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
Ont. & Western	40⅝	40¾	40⅝	40¾
Pr. Steel Car Co. com	34	34	33½	34
Penn. Ry.	122⅝	122⅝	122¼	122¼
Pacific Mail	31	32	30⅝	32
People's Gas Co.	105	105	105	105
Reading com.	152	152	149⅞	151⅝
Rock Island	26⅝	26¾	26⅝	26¾
Rock Island pfd.	50½	50½	50½	50½
Rep. I. and S. Co.	23	23	23	23
Rep. pfd.	83¼	83¼	82⅞	82⅞
South. Ry.	30⅝	30½	29¾	30¼
South. Ry. pfd.	72½	72¾	71½	72⅝
St. Paul	110¼	111⅝	109⅞	111¾
South. Pacific	114	114¼	113⅛	114¼
So. Pac. Con. 4's	97¼	97¼	97	97
Tenn. Copper	38½	38¼	38	38¼
Union Pacific	177	177½	175⅝	177¼
Union Pacific pfd.	93½	93½	93¼	93¼
Un. Pac. Con. 4's	103½	103½	103¼	103¼
U. S. Steel	64⅝	65	63⅝	64⅜
U. S. Steel pfd.	109⅝	109⅝	109	109¼
U. S. Steel 5's	101⅞	101⅞	101½	101½
U. S. Rubber com.	46⅝	46⅝	46¼	46⅛
Utah Copper	51⅝	51⅝	49⅝	51
Virginia Chem.	54¼	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
Western Md.	62½	62½	62	62
Wabash com.	10⅝	10⅞	9⅞	10¾
Wabash pfd.	21½	21½	20	20⅝
Western Union	78	78	78	78
Westinghouse	65½	65½	65¼	65¼

Toledo Live Stock.

Toledo Union Stock Yards, Nov. 28.—Hog receipts were liberal and the market ruled 5c lower. Other lines were steady.

Hogs—Selected heavies, $6.30@6.35; good mediums, $6.20@6.30; heavy Yorkers, $6.10@6.15; light Yorkers, $5.50@5.80; good pigs, $4.25@5.50; bulk of sales, $6.15@6.20; good mixed, $6.15@6.20; stags and roughs, $4.50@5.50.

Cattle—Prime steers, 1,250 lbs. and up, $7.00@7.25; good to choice, $6.00@6.50; good fat, 1,050 to 1,200 lbs., $5.50@6.00; fair to good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $5.00@5.50; common and light steers, $4.00@4.50; choice fat cows, $3.75@4.50; common cows, $2.50@3.00; canners and cutters, $2.00@2.50; prime export bulls, $4.25@4.50; good butcher bulls, $3.75@4.20; fair to good bologna, $3.50@3.75; common, $3.00@3.50; choice fat heifers, $5.00@5.50; fair to good, $4.50@5.00; common and light heifers, $3.50@4.00; good to choice feeding steers, $5.25@5.50; fair to good feeders, $5.50@5.75; stockers, good to choice, $4.50@5.00; stockers, common to fair, $4.00@4.50; milkers and springers, $25@60.

Sheep and lambs—Prime wethers, $3.00@3.50; good to choice mixed, $3.00@3.50; fair to good, $2.00@2.50; culls and common, $1.00@1.50; lambs, choice, $4.75@5.00; fair to good, $4.50@5.00; culls, $4.00@4.50.

Calves—Choice to extra, $8.00@8.50 down; fair to good, $7.00@8.00; common to light, $5.00@6.00; heavy and feed, $3.50@5.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Nov. 28.—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 6,000; market slow, steady; beeves, $4.40@9.00; Texas steers, $4.00@5.70; western steers, $4.40@7.30; stockers and feeders, $2.90@5.65; cows and heifers, $1.80@5.80; calves, $5.50@8.00. Hogs—Receipts estimated at 27,000; market quiet, 5c lower; light, $5.40@6.15; mixed, $5.80@6.35; heavy, $5.85@6.40; rough, $5.85@6.05; good to choice heavy, $6.05@6.40; pigs, $4.00@5.40; bulk of sales, $5.95@6.20. Sheep—Receipts estimated at 20,000; market steady; native, $2.25@3.75; western, $2.40@3.85; yearlings, $3.65@4.65; lambs, native, $3.50@5.65; western, $3.50@5.60.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Nov. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, none. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000; heavy yorkers, $6.35; light yorkers, $6.20; pigs, $6.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,000; top sheep, $3.50; top lambs, $5.50. Calves—Receipts, 100; top, $8.25.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Cattle steady; veals, receipts, 250 head; active and steady. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000 head; slow and 10@15c lower; heavy, $6.40@6.50; mixed, $6.35@6.40; Yorkers, $6.00@6.35; pigs, $6.00@6.15; roughs, $5.65@5.75; dairies, $6.00@6.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,800 head; sheep slow and steady; lambs active and 15@20c higher; handy lambs, $3.50@5.50.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Nov. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 100; market steady. Veal calves—Receipts, 200; market 25c higher; good to choice, $8.50@8.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,000; lambs, 25c higher; sheep, steady; choice spring lambs, $5.00@5.25. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; market steady; extreme heavies, $6.40; mediums, $6.40; yorkers, $6.20; light yorkers, $6.00; pigs, $5.75; roughs, $5.75; stags, $5.00.

Toledo Produce.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1 lb. prints, 36½@37c; solid pack, 35½@36c.

Process Butter—Per lb., tub, 25@26c; dairy, prime, 27c; packing stock, 18c; oleo, 16@20c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 16@17c; New York state, 16@17c; brick, 17c; limburger, 16@18c; Swiss, domestic, 20c; imported, 32c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, candled, 35@40c; current receipts, 31@33c; storage, case count, 24c; storage, candled, 25@27c.

Onions—Home-grown, 100 lbs., yellow, $2.15; red, $2.10; white, 50 lbs., $2.00; Spanish, crate, 45 lbs., $1.65; garlic, 8@10c.

Celery—Michigan, small bunches, doz., 20c, 40c and 50c; Cal., crate, $2.75@3.00.

Lettuce—8c head; hamper, $3.25; Endive, 20@30c; imported endive, pound, 25c.

Cucumbers—Doz., $1.65.

Brussels Sprouts—Quart, 18c.

Tomatoes—Cal., 4-basket crate, $2.00@2.25.

Mango Pepper—Crate, $2.50@2.65.

Egg Plant—Dozen, $1.25.

Beans—Wax, box, $2.25; green, hamper, $2.00.

Potatoes—Michigan, bu., $1.00.

Sweet Potatoes—Bbl., Virginia, $2.75; basket, $1.00; Jersey, $4.00; basket, $1.40; Delaware, hamper, $1.60.

Turnips—Bu., 25@35c.

Cabbage—Home-grown, lb., 1½c; ton, $25.00.

Cauliflower—Doz., $1.90.

Squash—Hubbard, lb., 1c; ton, $18.00.

Radishes—Bunch, long, 10@12c; round, 10@12c.

Parsley—Dozen bunches, 15c.

Onions—Green, doz., 10c.

Vegetable Oysters—Dozen, 30c.

Spinach—75c.

Carrots—Bu., 50@65c.

Cranberries—Oak Bog, basket, $3.00; bbl., $8.75; Eastern, bu., $3.25; bbl., $8.75@9.00; late Howes, $9.75.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 8c; heavy and rough, 7c; calves, prime, 11c; fair, 10c.

Turkeys—Alive, 18c; dressed, 20c.

Fowls—9c; broilers, 9@10c.

Ducks—13c; geese, 11@12c.

Yearling lambs, 8@9c; spring lambs, 9@10c; sheep, 5@7c.

Cow Beef—5@7c.

Heifers—7@9c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Nov. 28.—Butter steady; creameries, 26@34c; dairies, 24@30c. Eggs steady; receipts, 2,545 cases; at mark, cases included, 22@28c; firsts, 28@30c; ordinary firsts, 25@27c. Cheese steady; daisies, 14¾@15c; twins, 14½@14¾c; young Americas, 14¾@15c; long horns, 14¾@15c. Potatoes easy; choice to fancy Wisconsin, 80@83c; Michigan and Minnesota, 83@85c; receipts, 94 cars. Poultry easy; turkeys, alive, 15c; dressed, 19c; chickens, alive, 8c; dressed, 9c; springs, alive, 8½c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, Nov. 28.—Butter, creamery, extras, 37½@38c lb.; prints, 38½@39c; firsts, 34@34½c; seconds, 31½@32c; fancy dairy, 27½@28c; choice, 25c; process extras, 30@30½c; process, firsts, 28@29c; prints, 1c extra; packing stock, No. 1, 22@23c; No. 2, 17@20c; butterine, extras, 21c; firsts, 19c; standard, 17c; common, 12@15c. Cheese, unchanged. Eggs, unchanged. Poultry—Alive, chickens, heavy, 12½@13c lb.; light, 10@11c; ducks, 15@16c; geese, 13@15c; turkeys, 18½@19c; dressed, 2c above live. Apples, unchanged. Potatoes, unchanged.

New York Produce.

New York, Nov. 28.—Flour quiet and nominally lower. Wheat—There was an easier ruling in wheat early, due to continued large northwest receipts, increasing weight of domestic supplies, favorable Argentine news, weakness in northwest markets and the bear pressure; December, 98⅝@98¾c; May, $1.04@1.04¾. Pork steady. Beef steady. Lard steady; middling west, $9.25@9.35. Raw sugar quiet; Muscovado, 89 test, 4.56c; centrifugal, 96 test, 5.06c; molasses, 89 test, 4.31c; refined quiet. Petroleum steady. Molasses steady. Hay steady. Hides firm; Central America, 22c. Leather firm. Butter firm; receipts, 13,232; creamery specials, 37; extras, 36c; first, 33@34½c; seconds, 30@31½c; thirds, 27@28c; creamery held, extras, 32@33c; process, specials, 26@27½c; extras, 25c. Cheese firm; receipts, 2,753; skims, 2@13¼c. Eggs steady; receipts, 6,842. All other grades of butter, cheese and eggs unchanged from Monday's prices.

Poultry, alive, steady; western chickens, 9@10½c; fowls, 9@10½c; turkeys, 15@18c; dressed, easy; western chickens, 6@16c; fowls, 6@16c; turkeys, dry packed, 15@25c; iced, 12@21c.

Cotton.

New York, Nov. 28.—Cotton futures opened steady; Dec., 9.10c; Jan., 8.84c; Feb., 8.89c bid; March, 8.96c; May, 9.01c; July, 9.08c; Aug. 9.11c; Oct., 9.18c bid.

The cotton market opened steady at an advance of four points to a decline of one point. December being relatively firmer on scattered covering, while other months were about in line with the Liverpool cables. It was estimated that December notices were out against 30,000 to 35,000 bales, and it looked as though their circulation was causing liquidation by trailing longs, as the entire list turned easier after the call, selling 4 to 6 points net lower with prices reaching new low records for the season. The market seemed to reflect disappointment on the part of recent buyers that investment and trade buying had not been sufficient to continue to absorb offerings around the 9c level.

Covering in connection with a little trade demand and buying here against sales in Liverpool checked the decline after prices had shown a net loss of about 7 to 8 points and the market later in the morning was nervous and irregular, with prices at midday about 2 to 6 points under the closing figures of yesterday. Private wires from the southwest reported freer offerings on spot cotton this morning, and it was said that Texas parties were moderate sellers here but business which had been quite active only early seemed to be tapering off late in the forenoon. A prominent Memphis trade authority estimates the growth of the season, including linters, 15,800,000 bales. The average estimate of members of the New York Cotton Exchange compiled after the close yesterday was 15,228,000 bales. Spot quiet; middling uplands, 9.30c nominal; estimated receipts at the ports today, 100,000 bales against 99,488 last week and 88,150 last year; for the week, 475,000 bales against 487,761 last week and 438,567 last year; today's receipts at New Orleans, 10,007 against 20,473 bales last year, and at Houston, 20,016 against 18,049 last year.

Boston Wool.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 28.—About the average amount of business is being transacted in the wool market. Values hold steady and still favoring the sellers slightly with fleeces a trifle higher. Interest centers in the fleece market, Ohio one-quarter blood moving freely at 24c. Scoured staple territory brings 60 to 62 cents, and twelve months Texas 52 to 53 cents, cleaned. Pull wool is quiet, but there is considerable inquiry for the foreign product.

MRS. PANKHURST IS JEERED

New York, Nov. 28.—Five thousand messenger boys and brokers' clerks outside the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co., at Broad and Wall streets, drowned the voice of Mrs. Emmeline Parkhurst, the British suffragette, in a tumult of jeers, catcalls and cheers yesterday afternoon. She matched her voice against her tormentors for fifteen minutes and then gave up the unequal struggle. When she sat down there was a rush for the automobile from which she spoke. The crowd stripped it of its flags and bunting and with derisive cheering opened a lane through which a score of men and boys propelled the car down the street.

10 Days' Free Trial

Mail Orders Filled Everywhere.

Send No Money—Only this advertisement with your name and address. We will send for your inspection and free trial this handsome, heavyweight gold filled bracelet, bright polished, with secret joints and catches. See it before you promise to pay.

25 CENTS A WEEK or $1 a month.

If it pleases you, keep it, otherwise return it at our expense.

25 YEAR Guarantee

You can rest assured that you are getting the best, both in material and workmanship, plus our modest factory profit.

This bracelet would cost you $8.50 at your dealer's. We give you wholesale factory price.... $5.95

Sterling Manufacturing Co., Dept. 44

New York Drawer 180 | Philadelphia HOME OFFICE | Chicago Drawer 765

Watches on Credit—Send for Catalog.

20 Beautiful Holly Christmas with Special Christmas Messages, new and very attractive designs. Full information regarding our Cash Commission Offer with each order. 10c
DeKALB WATCH CO., Auburn Ind.

To Women Who Dread Motherhood!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No women need any longer dread the pains of childbirth, or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at childbirth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 27 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write today.

ASTHMA CURED TO STAY CURED No relapse. No return of choking spells or other asthmatic symptoms. Whetzel system of treatment approved by best U. S. medical authorities as the only system known to permanently cure the disease. **FREE TEST TREATMENT** including medicines, prepared for any one giving a full description of the case and sending names of 2 asthmatic sufferers. Address FRANK WHETZEL, M. D. Dept. 8, American Express Building, Chicago.

MARRY. Rich, congenial and anxious for companions. Interesting particulars and photos free. The Messenger, Sta. D, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Marry RICH Big List of Descriptions and Photos Free (sealed) Standard Cor. Club, Grayslake, Ill.

MARRY Catalogue, with hundreds of photos and descriptions FREE. Pay if suited. SELECT CLUB, Dept. 46, TEKONSHA, MICHIGAN

MARRY Wealth and Beauty Marriage Directory Free. Pay when married. New plan. Box 314 B. F., Kansas City, Mo.

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia Conquered at Last Chase's Blood & Nerve Tablets does it. Write for Proof. Advice Free. Dr. CHASE, 224 North 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SECRETS FOR WOMEN Send 2c stamp for catalog of RUBBER NECESSITIES, TOILET GOODS AND REMEDIES. FAIRBANK SUPPLY HOUSE, 6 B 60 Wabash Ave., Chicago

The Biggest Offer I Ever Made 38 PIECES ABSOLUTELY FREE

DOLL Chatelaine and Watch. Imported life size, bigger than real baby, two feet high. Beautifully dressed, large hat and plume, fancy dress, underwear, stockings, slippers. Bisque body, jointed arms & legs.

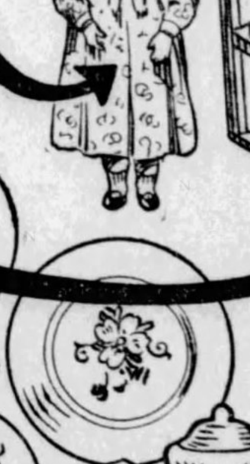
GO-CART Not a small flimsy toy but a big substantial article, measuring 2 feet. Big enough for dolly and baby dolly, too. Steel and leatherette. Can be folded like a jack-knife. It is guaranteed to run smoothly. Very durable.

Never before in the **11 years** that my company has been in existence have I been able to make so stupendous—so marvelous—so wonderful an offer as this one. You have never seen its equal by anybody—anywhere—any time. Not alone is it the biggest offer by the biggest company in existence who have a capital of $2,500,000 but there are other features that make it the **most marvelous offer of the century.** If you have a little daughter in your home, you owe it to her to read every word of this ad carefully, thoroughly.

DOLL HOUSE This handsome little doll house is decorated in colors with painted chimney, windows, etc. Just like a real house. Comes all set up and complete. A real beauty.

Nothing To Sell—No Hard Work To Do

The beauty of my offer and what makes it so wonderful is that no hard work is required to obtain these exquisite premiums. **You don't have to sell things.** Thousands upon thousands of children have earned my magnificent premiums in an hour's time. In many instances less than that. Last year I gave over 50,000 premiums away. It is simply because it is so very easy to obtain them.



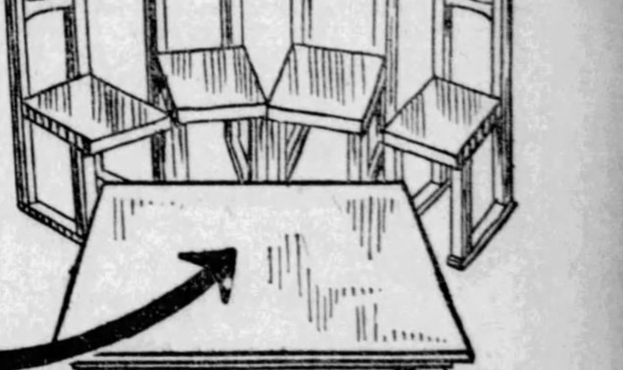
BISQUE BABY DOLL This little bisque baby is given simply to make the family complete. Full size with shoes, stockings, long hair that reaches to shoe tops. Legs and arms are jointed

The Reason I Make This Offer

My object in making this smashing big offer is my determination to have my literature read in **every home in the United States.** MY PLAN IS VERY SIMPLE. Cut off coupon and send to me with name and address—a postal will do—and I will send you 12 beautiful art pictures prepaid (no two alike) with which you are to advertise my business by distributing them free with a whole year's pleasant, instructive reading. **That is all you have to do** and the entire outfit, 38 pieces in all, are yours. It's so easy it makes some people doubt that my offer is genuine. Don't miss wonderfully liberal offer. Write now, today.

PARLOR SET Consists of couch, rocker, chair. Made of metal and *plush upholstered.* Are large enough for the doll, will afford fun and amusement. Fancy in design, with scroll work backs, adornments in front.

DINING ROOM SET Cutest little toy dining room set you ever saw. Regular dining room table substantially made and already set up and 4 upright chairs designed on latest lines. Beauties.



6 PIECE TOILET SET Imported, consists of 6 pieces, one large bowl and pitcher, one slop jar with wire handle, one commode, one soap dish and one tooth brush holder. Decorated.

17 PIECE DINNER SET Real imported china, 17 pieces as shown in illustration, decorated in flowers and the large pieces are gold stippled. Made on same line as regular dishes at home. A beautiful set.

Thousands write to me like this

Mother and Father Write

"We received our premium today. I can say that we are *well pleased.* It is a very pretty doll as well as the go-cart and the other things that went with it. The little girl was sick but we showed it to her and she took it right in her arms and was very much pleased. She is five years old in May, so that it was almost a birthday present. Again we wish to thank you and hope that the year will bring you greater returns."—Mr. and Mrs. Carl Peterson, 1045 East Eleventh South St., Salt Lake City, Utah, April 6, 1911.

Makes Mother Happy

"My premium has come to hand and it is all O. K. and my *little girl is so glad* of her doll, and go-cart, sets and watch she don't know which one to look at. Well, in fact she *makes me happy.*"—Mrs. Lula White, Route 5, Box 59, Elba, June 27, 1911.

More Than She Expected

"I will write you to let you know that I received my presents all safe. They were in perfectly good condition. Everything was just so nice. Oh, I think my doll is just fine. I was *surprised to receive such nice presents.* I was expecting something, but nothing as nice as these. My schoolmates think it is the nicest present they have ever seen given away and oh, I am *nearly crazy over my doll.*"—Daisy Goodman, Whaleyville, Va., April 21, 1911.

Only Ten Years Old

"I will now let you know that I got my doll and am pleased with it. I have lots of playmates to come in and see my doll, and they think it is pretty, and I have had *many happy hours with it.* I was pleased with the hat and other things. I thank you for the cart too, and I thank you for the other things that you give over."—Mary E. Cureton, Bergholz, O., May 9, 1911.

You Will Have a Happy Little Girl

You can make your little daughter happier than ever before in her life. I wish you could read what thousands of mothers and fathers have written and even the little girls themselves—some only 6 and 8 years old write and tell me of their fun dressing and undressing dolly. She closes her eyes when she lies down just like a human being. In the extra large go-cart there is room for sister dolly too. Think of the fun furnishing the house, setting the dainty dishes on the dining room table with the chairs all around—the little plush upholstered parlor set—the toilet set and chatelaine and watch all add to the fun and amusement.

Remember—I Don't Want a Cent of Your Money

You enter into no obligation whatever. I take all the risk—I send the pictures to you promptly—I pay all the charges—simply send your name and address and if you are prompt and send the coupon TODAY I will send you **one premium at once—immediately**—just for your promptness. Do not delay—send coupon **now.**

M. CLARK, Sec. Dept. 809 107 South Clinton Street, CHICAGO

2 Lace Handkerchiefs for Mother

We have remembered mother too in this big offer. These two beautiful lace edge handkerchiefs have made thousands feel grateful. It makes no difference how many you have, two more are always acceptable and remember if you are prompt and send the coupon today you will get *one premium at once* all charges prepaid just for being prompt.

M. Clark, Secretary, 107 So. Clinton St. Chicago, Ill. Dept. 809

Dear Sir: Without any obligation on my part, please send me postpaid your 12 large size art pictures as per your advertisement to distribute free with your year's reading plan. Also send me extra premium for promptness.

This is the COUPON It's as easy as writing your name

Name..........

Address..........

City.......... State..........

THOUSANDS FALL INSIDE NANKING

Dispatches Tell of Great Slaughter as Rebels Invade the City.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 28.—Terrible slaughter has marked the fighting at Nanking, according to a cablegram received here today by the Chinese Daily Paper. The report says that 3,500 regular soldiers and 300 civilian volunteers have been killed.

Dispatches received by the Chinese Free Press state that the imperialists and rebels are fighting today inside Nanking. The revolutionary navy is preparing to bombard the suburb, Shia Kwan, occupied by the Manchus.

Plots to Open Gates

By the Associated Press.

Nanking, Nov. 28.—Some of the fighting has taken place to the northward today. A bombardment is imminent.

There is reason to believe that the Lieutenant-General Feng Kwo Chang, commander of the imperial troops, has discovered a treacherous plot to open the gates of the city. Much shooting has been heard inside the city. All foreigners, except the Japanese consul and his guard, have now left.

The viceroy of the province and the Tartar general are reported to have returned to their yamens from the Japanese consulate, where they had taken refuge. All the foreign warships have withdrawn.

Imperialists Take Han-Yang.

Peking, Nov. 28.—Lieutenant-General Feng Kwo Chang, commander of the imperial troops at Hankow, telegraphed today that he had occupied the whole of the city of Han-Yang at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Wu Chang capitulated to the imperial troops today, the revolutionary leaders expressing a desire to negotiate for a compromise and suggesting some slight alterations in the government program.

The government is endeavoring to secure an immediate cessation of hostilities at Nanking, where the fall of the city is imminent. There is much jubilation in official circles over the sudden success of Lieutenant-General Feng Kwo Chang. The merchants are overjoyed at the prospect of a resumption of business and the re-establishment of order with the removal of the terrible menace to the lives of foreigners in the interior of the country.

REBELS CAPTURE A NANKING FORT

Hankow, Nov. 25.—(Wireless to Shanghai.)—The revolutionary forces today captured Tiger Hill fort, outside the walls of the city and which commands the city and river.

Several big guns were taken.

A number of imperialists have joined the rebels.

Premier in Bad Way.

Peking, Nov. 25.—Premier Yuan-shi-Kai's position is becoming more intolerable daily. Neither the Manchus nor the Chinese trust him, and the Manchus are becoming more suspicious all the time.

The Moderates do not hesitate to say that if Yuan had remained at Chang-te-Fu the court would now be at Jehol and the rebellion ended. Many Chinese believe that while Yuan is reassuring foreigners with a view of obtaining a loan, and placating the Moderates with pretended pacific measures, he is in reality intent upon sternly crushing the rebellion with force.

The continued fighting at Hankow and in the vicinity of Nanking is taken as lending color to this belief. The imperialists after an attack upon Hankow that lasted for 36 hours, were repulsed last Thursday and driven back across the Han river with great loss.

"Curfew must not ring—just now!"

FEAR ROOSEVELT DESPITE AVOWAL

Taft and La Follette Factions Suspect He May Be Forced Into Race.

Washington, Nov. 28.—Presidential politics in Washington has not been calmed by the reiterated declaration of Theodore Roosevelt that he is not and will not be a candidate for the Republican nomination. While taking Roosevelt's statement at its face value it is realized by the administration and by the followers of Senator La Follette that he is the most dangerous factor in the situation.

With the feeling existing that Mr. La Follette cannot get the nomination and that President Taft, if renominated, is likely to be defeated, the men who propose to be candidates in the next election are anxious to have some one at the head of the ticket whose popularity will help their ambition.

For this reason talk of Mr. Roosevelt for the presidency will continue and undoubtedly will be one of the features of political gossip during the coming winter and spring.

Taft Confident of Victory

Mr. Taft seems to be satisfied he will be renominated. The promises of support he received on his western and southern trip have convinced him he will control a majority of the delegates to the Republican national convention. The progressives claim they will have from 250 to 300 delegates, and while this number will be less than one-third of the convention, it is asserted they will constitute a beligerent force, different from the apathetic following the President will have.

The La Follette delegates will be used to instill the fear of defeat at the polls in the hearts of the Taft men, and they will make it clear that if Taft be the nominee they will not support him.

There is also the danger of the La Follette men naming the Wisconsin senator upon an independent ticket. If this be done Mr. Taft's friends point out Mr. La Follette will draw the progressive vote from the Democrats as well as from the Republicans, so that the President will not suffer any material injury from the progressive defection.

No Statement by Crane.

Dalton, Mass., Nov. 28.—Senator W. M. Crane has been besieged with inquiries with reference to the report that he had written Theodore Roosevelt offering to support him for the presidency.

Senator Crane has not made any statement with regard to the report and he is believed to feel that if a formal denial of the statement is made it should emanate from Mr. Roosevelt rather than from him.

Those who are familiar with Senator Crane's policy of personal interviews in matters of large business and political consequence naturally view with skepticism a statement that he put to paper any such proposition as is said he sent in the Roosevelt matter.

TAFT IS CHALLENGED TO AN OHIO PRIMARY

Washington, Nov. 28.—Taking advantage of the denial by the White House of reports of a willingness to enter into a presidential preference primary vote in Ohio, as between President Taft and a progressive candidate or candidates, progressive headquarters here, putting forward Senator La Follette as a candidate today, challenged President Taft to an Ohio primary. The challenge refers to a test of strength in selecting six delegates at large, primaries being provided by law in each of the twenty-one congressional districts. The challenge reads:

"The excuse of no law and no way to defray the expenses is puerile. The law of Ohio provides for a primary election to select the delegates who will represent the congressional districts in the national convention. That law provides all the legal safeguards necessary for the full protection of the primary.

For Simultaneous Primaries.

"While not provided by law, the men in control of the party machinery, the state committee in Ohio, could formulate a plan to have the state-wide presidential primary at the same time the primaries are held to elect delegates in the districts, and the election officers in the district primaries could see to it that no man voted the state delegate ticket who was not entitled to vote the district delegate ticket.

"In the event that such a plan may be open to legal objection, the progressives contend that it would not be more expensive to organize a state-wide primary in which the people would have opportunity to express directly their presidential preference than it would be to hold caucuses to select delegates to county conventions and hold county conventions to select delegates to a state convention, which in turn will select delegates to a national convention."

DOBBIN AND HIS RELATIVES DO WELL DESPITE AUTOMOBILE

Pessimistic friends of the horse who have been mourning in the supposition that man's old standby is being replaced by the automobile can now cheer up. That fiend for figures, Uncle Sam, through his census department, says that it is far from such.

During the last decade, covering the wonderful development of the automobile for pleasure and utility, old Dobbin and his relations have gone right on multiplying and prospering at a rate revealed by the census report to be astonishing.

Since 1900 horses not only have increased in number in the United States, but have gained in value by leaps. The increase in number was 11.9, while the value jumped 137.7 per cent. The average horse which was worth $53.03 in 1900, was worth $112.53 in 1910, which is doing right well in the face of competition, nicht wahr?

A few comparative figures and one has to hand it to the horse some more. John N. Willys, president of the Overland company, recently said that there are 455,000 automobiles in use in the United States. Relatively speaking, that is one automobile for every 200 persons in the United States.

Most of Us Entitled to One.

When Uncle Sam counted 'em up in 1910 he found that there were 17,344,916 grown up horses in the United States. If they were all distributed around equally, that would be one horse for every five persons. Estimating four persons to a family, approximately only one family in four would do without a nag.

And at the same time the horse's long-eared half-brother, the mule, kept plugging along. One hereabouts rarely sees a mule. That is because 71 out of every hundred of them live and work south of the Mason and Dixon line. But, there are nine times as many mules as there are automobiles in the United States. The total number of mature mules in 1910 was 3,764,342, an increase of 36.7 percent., with an aggregate value of $495,158,000, a gain of 177.8 per cent. The average mule is worth $131.54, compared with $64.74 in 1900. The mule is gaining on the horse. In 1900 there were one-sixth as many mules as horses. In 1910 there were more than one-fifth as many.

Value Is $2,612,000,000.

The value of all horses, mules, and asses and burros in 1910 was $2,612,000,000, as compared with $1,099,000,000 in 1900; the net amount of increase being $1,513,000,000 and the rate 137.7 per cent. The total number of animals increased from 21,625,800 to 24,016,024, or 11.5 per cent.

All horses were valued at $2,076,000,000 in 1910 and at $897,000,000 in 1900, showing an increase of $1,179,000,000, or 131.6 per cent for the decade.

This increase occurred chiefly in the mature horses class, which was valued at $1,951,808,000 in 1910 and at $822,318,000 in 1900, showing an increase of $1,129,000,000, or 137.4 per cent. The number of mature horses increased from 15,505,966 in 1900 to 17,344,916 in 1910. The increase in total value is therefore largely accounted for by the higher average value per head.

The average head value of yearling colts increased 76.5 per cent.

Iowa More Than New England.

Iowa has the largest total value of all classes of draft animals combined on farms, amounting to $185,466,000, or considerably more than four times the total for the entire New England Division. Illinois ranks a close second, with a total of $181,755,000. Five other states report more than $100,000,000 each as the value of these classes of domestic animals on farms. These are Missouri, $160,115,000; Texas, $159,010,000; Kansas, $139,181,000; Nebraska, $113,521,000; and Ohio, $101,688,000. In these seven states the total value exceeds $1,000,000,000, or nearly two-fifths of the value of all of these classes on farms for the United States.

Of all the horses on farms in the United States, 56.7 per cent are in the East and West North Central Divisions, while only 23.4 per cent of the mules and asses and burros are in these states. On the other hand, the South Atlantic and the East and West South Central Divisions together show 23 per cent of all horses and 71.5 per cent of the mules and asses and burros; in these divisions the number of mules is, in fact, about three-fourths as great as the number of horses.

PRUDENTIAL HEAD DEAD

Ex-Senator John F. Dryden Passes Away.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 25.—John F. Dryden, multimillionaire, founder of the Prudential Insurance Co., of America and at the head of it practically all his life, a former member of the United States senate and a director in many corporations, died at his home here at 6 o'clock last night, aged 72 year.

Mr. Dryden's death was attributed to pneumonia developing after an operation which he underwent a week ago for the removal of gall stones. He had been considered critically ill for the last three days.

Mr. Dryden became interested in life insurance soon after he left college and modeled in industrial insurance company along the lines of the Prudential Insurance Co., of London, being the first to introduce this sort of insurance in the United States. His beginning was "The Widows and Orphans Friendly Society," which later became the Prudential Insurance Co. of America. He has been called the "father of industrial insurance in America."

REFUSES APOLOGY OF PERSIA?

Russia May Insist on Resignation of Shuster.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 28.—It is announced that Russia is not satisfied with Persia's apology, inasmuch as the delay compelled Russia to take extraordinary measures. In the meantime, the statement asserts, W. Morgan Shuster, the American treasurer general of Persia, circulated misleading statements, and it is rumored that the Russian government will demand the dismissal of Mr. Shuster.

Relieves Backache Instantly

Sloan's Liniment is a great remedy for backache. It penetrates and relieves the pain instantly—no rubbing necessary—just lay it on lightly.

Here's Proof.

"I had my back hurt in the Boer War and in San Francisco two years ago I was hit by a street car in the same place. I tried all kinds of dope without success. Two weeks ago I saw your liniment in a drug store and got a bottle to try. The first application caused instant relief, and now except for a little stiffness, I am almost well."
FLETCHER NORMAN, Whittier, Calif.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

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THE ROOSTER A COSTLY EVIL

He Spoils the Eggs the Good Hens Lay.

Washington, Nov. 28.—It is costing the American farmer $15,000,000 a year to let the rooster stay around the barnyard after the hatching season is over, according to a bulletin just issued by the secretary of agriculture.

The mere presence of the rooster in the barnyard exerts a bad influence on hens' eggs and causes them to spoil on the way to market, it is contended by the experts of the agricultural department. The strutting of the rooster distracts the hens and they cannot lay "good keepers," which means eggs that will stand the journey to the consumers or to the cold storage warehouses.

The secretary recommends that roosters be killed and sold for consumption as soon as the hatching season is over. He wouldn't even let 'em see their own offspring.

WHY HICKORY TREES ARE DYING

Government Pamphlet Tells the Cause of Widespread Devastation.

Within the past ten years a large percentage of the hickory trees have died in various sections throughout the northern tier of states from Wisconsin to Vermont and southward through the Atlantic states to central Georgia and to a greater or less extent within the entire range of natural growth of the various species.

While there are several and sometimes complicated causes of the death of the trees, investigations by experts of the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, have revealed the fact that the hickory barkbeetle is by far the most destructive insect enemy and is therefore, in the majority of cases, the primary cause of the dying of the trees.

To Recognize Work of Beetle.

The first evidence of the presence and work of the beetle is the premature dying or falling of a few of the leaves in July and August caused by the adult or parent beetles feeding on the bark at the base of the leaf stem, but this work alone does not kill the trees.

The next evidence of its destructive work is the dying of part of a tree or all of one or more trees. If the trees are dying from the attack of the beetle, an examination of the inner bark and surface of the wood on the main trunks will reveal curious centipede-like burrows in the bark and grooved on the surface of the wood. These are galleries and burrows of the parent beetles and of their broods of young grubs or larvae. The girdling effect of these galleries is the real cause of the death of the trees.

The broods of the beetle pass the winter in the bark of the trees that die during the preceding summer and fall. During the warm days of March and April these overwintered broods complete their development to the adult winged form, which during May and June emerge through small round holes in the bark and fly to the living trees. They then attack the twigs to feed on the base of the leaves and tender bark and concentrate in the bark of the trunks and large branches of some of the living healthy trees and bore through the bark to excavate their short vertical egg galleries. The eggs are deposited along the sides of these galleries and the larvae hatching from them excavate the radiating food burrows which serve to girdle the tree or branch.

The following recommendations for the successful control of this beetle are based on investigations, experiments and demonstrations conducted by the experts on forest insects of the Bureau of Entomology during the past 10 years:

1. The best time to conduct the control work is between October 1st and May 1st, but must be completed before the first to middle of May in order to destroy the broods of the beetle before they begin to emerge.

2. The hickory trees within an area of several square miles that died during the summer and fall and those of which part or all of the tops or large branches died should be located and marked with white paint or otherwise.

3. Fell the marked dead trees and cut out all dead branches or the tops of the remaining marked trees which still have sufficent life to make a new growth of branches.

4. Dispose of all infested trunks and branches in such a manner as to kill the overwintering broods of the beetles in the bark; (a) by utilizing the wood for commercial products and burning the refuse; or (b) by utilizing the wood of the trunks and branches for fuel; or (c) by placing the logs in water and burning the branches and tops; or (d) by removing the infected bark from the trunks or logs and burning it with the branches or as fuel.

5. So far as combating the beetle is concerned it is unnecessary and a waste of time to dispose of trees or branches which have been dead 12 months or more, because the broods of the destructive beetle are not to be found in such trees.

6. Spraying the tops or branches or the application of any substance as a preventive is not to be recommended. Nothing will save a tree after the main trunk is attacked by large numbers of this beetle or after the bark and foliage begin to die.

7. The injuries to the twigs by this beetle do not require treatment.

8. The bark and wood of dying and dead trees are almost invariably infested with many kinds of bark and wood-boring insects which can do no harm to living trees. Therefore all efforts should be concentrated on the disposal of the broods of the hickory barkbeetle, according to the above recommendations.

In order to insure the protection of the remaining living trees it is very important that at least a large majority of the dead infested and partially dead infested trees found within an entire community of several square miles be disposed of within a single season to kill the broods of this beetle. Therefore there should be concerted action by all owners of hickory trees.

On account of the value of the hickory for shade and nuts and for many commercial wood products it is important that the people of a community, county or state who are in any manner interested in the protection of this class of trees, should give encouragement and support to any concerted and co-operative effort on the part of the owners towards the proper control of the hickory bark beetle.

WANT HER AGE? TAKE PULSE

Female Doctor Gives Away Secret of Her Sex.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 28.—"Neither coyness nor cosmetics, switches by way of annex to her 'crowning glory,' nor yet the thirty-third degree in the Ananias order will avail to hide a woman's real age from one bent on discovering that point. Her Achilles heel will be her wrist, and foe or friend, by secretly counting her pulse, on whatsoever pretext, can tell whether she be really young or not," was the contention yesterday of Dr. Blanche Denig, of this city.

Dr. Denig added:

"The pulse of a young adult beats from 70 to 80 times a minute, a young woman's about eight times more than a young man's, and the pulse of an adult past youth, but not yet really old, beats about 10 beats fewer a minute."

60 KILLED IN WRECK

Train Crashes Through a Weak Structure Over River in France.

Saumur, France, Nov. 23.—Sixty passengers, it is estimated, lost their lives through the plunging of a train into the River Thouet this morning, owing to the break down of a railroad bridge on the state railway at Montreuil-Beilay, in the department of the Maine-et-Loire.

The train, which had started from Angers, was traveling to Poitiers. It contained about 100 passengers. While it was crossing the bridge over the Thouet the structure, which had been greatly weakened by recent floods, broke down, crashing with the whole of the cars into the swollen stream.

Many of the passengers who succeeded in getting out of the cars through the windows tried to save themselves by clinging desperately to the tops of trees which showed above the surface of the water. In most cases, however, they were quickly washed away by the rushing current.

All the boats in the locality had been carried off by the inundations, so that it was impossible for the people of the neighborhood to assist much in the work of rescue.

Ten corpses have been recovered at various points of the river.

Three of the cars were submerged, but the roof of a fourth car is still visible above the surface. Eleven persons, including some children, are still clinging to this, and during the afternoon thousands of people lined the banks, watching them, but impotent to render aid.

Several small boats made ineffectual attempts at rescue, but the crews ran perilous risks and the boats were nearly swamped on several occasions. Efforts at salvage still continue.

DEFENDS ROCKEFELLER

Attorney Denies That Engineer Martz Was Ordered to Pad Accounts.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 25.—Denying, as an "unqualified and malicious falsehood," the testimony given recently by C. H. Martz before the congressional committee investigating the United States Steel corporation, Jos. B. Cotton, of Duluth, attorney for the Rockefeller interests on the Iron Range and former attorney for the United States Steel corporation, today telegraphed a statement to Augustus O. Stanley, chairman of the investigating committee.

Says He Had to "Pad."

C. H. Martz testified before the Stanley committee that he had been ordered, as chief engineer, to "pad" the cost of producing the Duluth, Missabe and Northern railroad, alleged that George W. Murray and Joseph B. Cotton, then attorneys for the Duluth, Missabe and Northern, had issued the orders. Failing to "pad" the cost of production of the road, Martz testified his position was taken away from within one year.

Cotton Says It's False.

In his statement, Mr. Cotton further says:

"My attention has been called to the reports of recent testimony of one C. H. Martz before your honorable committee. In the interest of justice I hereby notify you that any statement by said Martz before your committee that either George W. Murray or I ever requested or advised or required Martz to pad or increase the valuations or estimates of cost or cost of reproduction of the Duluth, Missabe and Northern railroad, is an unqualified and malicious falsehood.

"Permit me to add:

"Martz was the chief engineer of the Missabe railroad until in April, 1899, when he was removed by the management for incompetency."

Mr. Cotton referred to Martz as a "disgruntled, discharged employe, obviously seeking cheap notoriety."

LORD GREY IS 60

London, Nov. 28.—Earl Grey, who recently retired from the governor generalship of Canada, received many congratulations today on his sixtieth birthday anniversary. Many of Lord Grey's friends in Canada sent messages of greeting.

WINCHESTER

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"OLD MAID FACTORIES" HE CALLS WOMEN'S COLLEGES

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 24.—"Old maid factories" is a newly coined term for women's colleges. These and the fondness of women for society and its pleasures are the real reasons for race suicide, the reasons why women can't find time to raise children, according to Dr. Robert J. Sprague, of Amherst college.

For years Dr. Sprague has made an exhaustive study of the subject. He declares that it is not the millionaires who fail to have children or the very poor people, but the great well-to-do middle class. He finds also that women earning good salaries find living alone so comfortable they don't care to marry; they don't need to do so for homes.

Dr. Sprague believes that women have wholly a wrong attitude on the marriage question and one which, in its unsolved state, is the most significant cause of the often decried "shortness of the baby crop."

"Too Busy Climbing."

"Woman is tooo busy 'climbing,'" he says, "to take upon herself the arduous cares of raising children. She will put forth all her energy trying to outstrip her neighbors in the race for social achievement, but when it comes to being a mother, with a little world of her own to conquer, there is something sadly lacking in her make-up. She appears to be fonder of rugs and automobiles than of children. She is largely to blame for the threatening race suicide."

Another reason Dr. Sprague adduces for race suicide is the independent woman who has learned a profession in college or out of it and who earns her livelihood.

"Women should stay out of the professions," he continued. "The further they get into the industrial and especially the professional life, the further away they get from being the carriers out of the ideals for which they were created.

"I don't mean to say that women should not be active. I don't want women to return to the 'dark ages' and become mere dolls, without ideas and thoughts to interest their na[illegible] companions.

"But the independence afforded women by professional life is a [illegible] reason for her frequent avoidan[ce of] marriage. And that, as every one thinks must see, is absolutely f[illegible]

"One may talk to his heart's [con]tent about the abilities and ta[lents] of women, about the spheres op[en to] them, of the brilliant activities[;] once a woman gives up marriag[e she] has failed of fulfilling the one destiny of every woman's life.

Look on Marriage as a Bore

"The business life wears off [the] restraint between the sexes [and] causes interest. Women become [ac]customed to the constant and [the] society of men, and vice versa, [and] marriage isn't thought of. Ther[e is] good fellowship and there is com[rade]ship and marriage is often l[ooked] upon as a mere bore.

"The professional woman has a home and good clothes and she [has] all the men friends she wishes. T[here]fore is it any wonder that she d[oes not care] to exchange it for dependency, [a] husband with an income pe[rhaps] smaller than her own, for the m[onot]ony of a home and for the ca[re of] babies?"

ACCUSE HER OF KILLINK [SIX]

Police Hold Negress for Sla[ying of] Family.

Lafayette, La., Nov. 28.—Arr[ested] and accused of the murder of six [of her] sons, then confronted with her b[lood] soaked clothing that had been [found] near the crime scene, Cleme[ntine] Barnabel, a young negress, laugh[ed at] the police today, refusing to a[dmit] any part in the murders. Her br[other] and two young negroes have bee[n ar]rested with Clementine as ma[terial] witnesses. Late yesterday the f[amily] of Norbert Randall, including six sons, were found in bed, their b[odies] horribly hacked. It is believed [they] were murdered Saturday night as [they] slept. They were negroes.

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